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The Bombay Chronicle

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FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

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VOL. XIII NO. 184 BOMBAY WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 5, 1925. ONE ANNA

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 6 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

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THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN:

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Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents, Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

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(Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

P. and O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
8th Aug.	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA *	10,902
15th ,,	DELTA * ..		7,622
22nd ,,	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x	15,993
29th ,,	MOREA ..		10,911
5th Sept.	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA*	11,089
12th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		16,227
19th ,,	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDA*	16,100
26th ,,	RANPURA ..		
3rd Oct.	RAZMAK ..	MONGOLIA x	16,504
10th ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
17th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTAN x ..	20,847
24th ,,	RAWALPINDI ..		16,100
31st ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA * ..	10,941
7th Nov.	RANCHI ..		16,100
14th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALOJA x ..	20,837
21st ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
28th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA * ..	10,902
5th Dec.	RANPURA ..		16,100
12th ,,	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x ..	15,953
19th ,,	DEVANHA ..		8,151
26th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA * ..	10,919
1926. 2nd Jan.	RAWALPINDI ..		16,100
9th ,,	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDA x	16,227
16th ,,	RANCHI ..		16,100
23rd ,,	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA*	11,089
30th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND. ..		11,430
6th Feb.	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTAN x	20,847
13th ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
20th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA *	10,941
27th ,,	RAJPUTANA ..		16,100
6th March	RAZMAK ..	MALOJA x	20,837
13th ,,	RAWALPINDI ..		16,100
20th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA*	10,902
27th ,,	RANCHI ..		16,100
31st ,,	CHINA† ..		7,952
3rd April	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x	15,993
10th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
17th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA	10,918
24th ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
1st May	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDAx	16,227
8th ,,	RAJPUTANA ..		16,100
15th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA.	11,089
22nd ,,	RAWALPINDI ..		16,100
29th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTAN ..	20,847

x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

*Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

† S. S. "China", 31st March, extra Steamer at following reduced rates:—

1st Saloon to London £ 80, £ 70, & £ 60.
,, ,, ,, Marseilles ,, 72, ,, 62, & ,, 56.
2nd Saloon to London £ 54, and £ 52.
,, ,, ,, Marseilles ,, 50, ,, ,, 48.

The difference in passage rates is according to the position of the cabins.

Very Special berthing arrangements have been made to increase the comfort of passengers proceeding by the 'China.' on the 31st March 1926.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth

Date about	Steamers	Tons.
17th Sept.	WARFIELD*	6,060
12th Nov.	MERKARA	8,285
26th ,,	MADURA	8,975
10th Dec.	MARGHA	8,278

* Cargo Vessels only; will not convey passengers.

P. AND O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

P. AND O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Colombo for Australia with
6th Aug.	NARKUNDA ..	16,227	
7th ,,	NAGPORE* ..	5283	
22nd ,,	MIRZAPORE ..	6,716	
1st Sept.	SOUDAN ..	6,696	CATHAY
15th ,,	SICILIA ..	6,813	MALOJA
10th Nov	SOUDAN ..	6,696	NARKUNDA
24th ,,	SICILIA ..	6,813	CHITRAL
22nd Dec.	DELTA ..	7,622	MONGOLIA

*Cargo Vessels only; proceed to Japan via Singapore

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about	Steamers.	Destination.
5th Aug.	KARAPARA ..	East & S Africa.
5th ,,	BANDRA ..	Busreh via Karachi & P. Gulf Ports.
6th ,,	VARSOVA* ..	Busreh via Karachi

The sailings for Karachi via Kathiawar on SATURDAYS and MONDAYS have now meantime been suspended until September, but steamers will leave for Karachi on WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS as usual.

The "CHAKLA" will sail for Karachi direct on Saturday the 5th September and thertafter every Saturday via Kathiawar.

"Varsova" will sail on Thursday 6th August in place of the usual Friday Sailing.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay
P. O. BOX 122.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Muroran Maru	S. Hirai	6374	1st Aug.	15th Aug
*Tamba Maru	J. Fujisawa	5845	16th Aug	29thAug
Tokushima Maru	K. Fukuda.	5975	27th Aug	10thSept
Ceylon Maru.	J. Yamada.	4905	15th Sep	29thSep

*Passengers Steamers.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES

For	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Steerage.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	300	200	140	100
Hongkong	475	320	215	145
Shanghai	530	355	240	160
Kobe	600	400	255	170

For particulars please apply to—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort Bombay.
Telephone No. 20279 Telegrams YUSEN.

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We make absolutely no charge for our services, but secure the best berths available.

Our handbook of particulars forwarded free on application

JEENA & CO.,

PASSAGE DEPARTMENT.
Gresham Building, 45, Esplanade Road,
Post B 849 BOMBAY.
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BANKING.

BANK OF BARODA, LD.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up ..... Rs. 30,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 21,50,000

HEAD OFFICE:
MANDVI, BARODA.
BRANCHES.
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Meshana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patas, Sidhpur and Amreli.

DIRECTORS:
The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E., (Chairman).
Gunajirao R. Nimbalkar, Esq., B.A.
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth. Baroda).
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Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A., (Agent, The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd. Baroda).
Raoji Raghunath Shirgaokar, Esq., B.A., LL.B., (Subha, Baroda State.)
Anant Narayan Datar, Esq., Sar Suba, Baroda State).

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS:
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS:
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS:
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges. particulars of which may be learnt on application

SAVINGS BANK:
Deposits received and interest allowed at per cent. per annum.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS:
Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4½ per cent., by transfers from Savings Bank accounts, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal. Rules on application
C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1895

Capital Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000
Capital Paid up to 31/12/24	20,65,583
Reserve Fund	25,70,000

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

Amritsar	Hoshiarpur	Meerut City.
Ambala City	Hyderabad	Montgomery
Ambala Cant.	(Sind)	Okara (Dist Montgomery)
Bombay	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jammu	Peshawar Cant
Calcutta	Jhelum City	Patiala
Delhi	Karachi	Quetta
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Rawalpindi
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sargodha
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Sialkot
Gojra	Ludhiana	Simla
Hazrabad	Multan City	Srinagar

London Agents:
THE MIDLAND BANK, LTD.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per sent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out stations are bought, collected and discounted.

For particulars and rules of business apply to—

R. J. KHANNA.
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England).
HEAD OFFICE:
4, CROSBY SQUARE, LONDON, E.C. 3.
BRANCHES:

Amara	Colombo
Baghdad	Hillah
Bahrein	Karachi
Basrah	Madras
Bombay	Mosul
Calcutta	

Authorised Capital	£2,000,00
Paid-up Capital	£1,400,000
Reserved Fund	£ 300,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,000,00

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
J. S. Haskell, Esq., Chairman.
Sir J. Legh-Wood, K.B.E. C.B., C.M.G., Deputy Chairman.
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Narottam Morarji, Esq.
BOMBAY BRANCH:
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST will be allowed on Fixed Deposits for one or two years at rates to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.

I. F. TUCKER.
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

(REGISTERED IN LONDON.)
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

	Yen
Subscribed Capital	100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	100,000,000
Reserved Fund	80,500,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA
BRANCHES:

Batavia	Karachi	Saigon
Bombay	Kobe	Seattle
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Darien	Nagasaki	Shimonosaki
Fengtien	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsin
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Peking	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of not less than Rs. 1,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

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285/10, Bowbazar Street, CALCUTTA
S. R. DONGRE & Co., Sitabaldi Nagpur
Chief Agents For C. P. & Berar

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882).
HEAD OFFICE.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY
BRANCH—AHMEDABAD.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED... Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVED FUND ..... Rs. 74,00,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 1-2 per cent per annum from January to June and at 2 per cent per annum from July to December. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

A. G. GRAY.
Manager.

THE AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY, INC.

(Incorporated in U.S.A.)
BANKERS and TRAVEL AGENTS
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Telephone No. 20923

Branches and Correspondents in all principal cities of the world.

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Opposite Graham and Co., Fort, BOMBAY

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ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO
MERCHANT TAILORS.
PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

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It kills and cures all

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ATANK NIGRAH PILLS.

In reality, they are a boon to suffering humanity.
They have served many, and will serve you too—in curing Mental weakness, Brain-fag, Indigestion, Constipation, etc.

Only a Rupee per tin with 32 pills. For a detailed and complete price list please write to:—

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Kalbadevi Road BOMBAY

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of any kind—Iritis, Stye. Watery Eye, Cornea Ulcer, redness etc. Even Cataract Glaucoma Granular lid cured without knife by our Cocoanut Brand "Lotus Honey"—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Trial Solicited. Dram Rs. 2-8. 2 Drams Rs. 4-0 Ask free particulars to—
NEW FORMULA Co., B. and C. OFFICE
Kandi, Bengal, India.
Tele! "Ulcer," Kandi.

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HALF ANNA

PER WORD

Minimum Twelve Words.

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Readers Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA PER WORD.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words, Apply Box No..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department "Bombay Chronicle" Office Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—A DRAUGHTSMAN for a local mill. Salary Rs. 50. Apply Box No. 6917, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".
A R1573

WANTED—A GOVERNMENT CERTIFIED AUDITOR for whole India to audit accounts for Income Tax of Northern India firm. Apply Box, No. 922, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle".
A R1580

WANTED—MOFUSSIL AGENTS for the sale of "Bombay Chronicle." Apply for revised terms of Agency to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
A.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

AN EXPERIENCED INSURANCE MAN is willing to take up any responsible Post in Life and Fire Insurance Coys. Please write Box No. 916 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle"
R1563.

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AIRY and convenient OFFICES in the Union Bank Buildings, Apollo Street, Fort, at reduced rents. Lift available.
C23641

TO BE LET at Carnac Road, AIRY ROOMS on 3rd Floor, suitable for Offices and Residence. Apply Box No. 918, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C R1574

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO BE LET—DOUBLE ROOMS, & GODOWNS at Mazagaon, Hathibang, (Love Lane). See Messrs. MANECKCHAND PANACHAND & CO., 190, Javery Bazaar, Bombay.
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C

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C. R 1558.

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JA R1569

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L R1579

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R1578

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K. R 1551.

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AMERICAN STYLE LETTER HEADS printed with American types. Design book free. TAJ PRINTING WORKS, opposite Hongkong Bank, Fort, Bombay.
T. R. 1567.

PHOTOGRAPHY

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers, from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle" preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All protographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle."

FRUITS, FLOWERS, SEEDS,

FAMOUS KULU FRUIT—Finest Pears and Apples now ready. An 11 lbs. basket for Rs. 5-0-0 inclusive of packing and postage. V.P.P. to all parts of India. THE AGENT, Aramgarh and Raisen Orchards, Kulu, Punjab.
F R1489

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THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

NOTICE.

MR. B. K. WAGLE, having left service of this Bank, the Power of Attorney granted in his favour has been cancelled.
R. M. BHARGAVA,
Secretary.
C23827

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

NOTICE

THE SENATE will proceed in the month of August, 1926, to the election of a Tagore Professor of Law for a term of one year, to commence on the 1st August, 1927.

The salary of the professorship is Rs. 9,000 per annum and the Professor will be expected to deliver a course of not less than twelve lectures on one of the following subjects:—

(i) A critical, historical and comparative survey of the system of Administration of Justice of Muslim Law.

(ii) A comparative study of Constitutional Law with special reference to India.

(iii) The Law of Insolvency with special reference to India.

The salary of the Professor will be paid in twelve equal monthly instalments, the first instalment to be paid on the first day of the month following that in which the first lecture is delivered.

Candidates for the Professorship are required to forward their applications to the Registrar on or before the 1st May, 1926, stating on which of the above-named three subjects they are prepared to lecture. Each candidate will forward with his application one hundred copies of a brief Synopsis of his proposed lectures; and, if he so pleases, the same number of copies of his Introductory Lecture.

The Professor will, not later than the month of August following his election, forward to the Registrar a complete copy (manuscript or typewritten) of the lectures which he proposes to deliver. The copy will be forthwith referred to a Committee of the Faculty of Law, consisting of not more than three Members to be chosen by the Faculty, who will examine the same and before the expiry of two months from the date of the submission of the copy by the Professor to the Registrar, report to the Faculty whether the work is complete and ready for the Press. If, upon such report, the Faculty are satisfied that the work is complete, the Professor will commence to deliver his lectures within three months from the date of the resolution of the Faculty and shall complete the delivery thereof in another three months. The copy of the lectures delivered will remain in the custody of the Registrar and shall be sent to Press, as soon as practicable after delivery thereof.

If the Professor fails to submit the copy of the lectures, or if the copy submitted be found, on examination, to be incomplete and not ready for the Press, the matter will be referred to the Faculty of Law upon whose recommendation the Senate may either extend the time or cancel the appointment.

J. C. GHOSH,
Registrar.

Senate House,
The 11th July, 1925.
C23829

NOTICE.

THE INDIAN CENTRAL COTTON COMMITTEE will shortly make the following additional appointments in their Technological Laboratory.

One Senior Tester.—Pay Rs. 175—10—225. *Qualifications.*—Honours degree in Science in the Physics-Chemistry or Physics-Mathematics group.

Five Junior Testers and Routine Assistants.—Pay Rs. 75 while on probation and Rs. 90—10—150 on confirmation.

Minimum Qualifications.—Intermediate Science Examination with Physics and Chemistry.

One Spinning Laboratory Clerk and Storekeeper.—Pay Rs. 75—5—100.

Qualifications.—Experience of storekeeper's work and indexing and knowledge of scientific apparatus and mill stores.

All appointments are non-pensionable and subject to probation of three months. On confirmation the Assistants appointed will be admitted to the Committee's Provident Fund to which they will be required to contribute 8—1/3 per cent. of their pay to which the Committee will add an equal amount, plus interest. Leave and travelling allowance on duty as for Government servants of equivalent status. The Assistants appointed will be required to take up their duties at once. Applications with copies of testimonials to reach the SECRETARY, INDIAN CENTRAL COTTON COMMITTEE, 25, Wodehouse Road, Fort, Bombay, not later than August 10th.

23815

INDIAN BANK, LIMITED MADRAS.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the POST of an ASSISTANT.

Applicants must have practical Banking Experience of some years in a Bank repute.

Preference will be given to candidates who are graduates.

Age between 25 and 35 preferred

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Applications with copies of recent testimonials should be addressed to the undersigned and should reach him not later than the 15th August, 1925.

Applicants should state the earliest date on which they can take up the appointment after receiving intimation of appointment.

Persons having no practical Banking Experience need not apply.

VIDYA SAGAR PANDYA,
Secretary.
C23800

PUBLIC NOTICES

THE KATNI CEMENT AND INDUSTRIAL COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of the above Company will be held on TUESDAY, 11th August, 1925, at 4.45 p.m. (S.T.) at the Registered Office of the Company, Laxmi Building, Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay, to transact the following business.

1st. To adopt the Directors Report and Audited Balance Sheet up to 31st March, 1925.

2nd. Two Directors retire by rotation under Clause 109 of the Articles of Association, but offer themselves and are eligible for re-election.

3rd. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

4th. To transact any other business that may be brought forward by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 28th July to 11th August, 1925, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
C. MACDONALD & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 15th July, 1925. C 23721.

THE JUBBULPORE PORTLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of the above Company will be held on TUESDAY, 11th August, 1925, at 5-15 p.m. (S.T.) at the Registered Office of the Company, Laxmi Building, Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay, to transact the following business:

1st. To adopt the Directors Report and audited Balance Sheet up to 31st March, 1925.

2nd. Two Directors retire by rotation under Clause 100 of the Articles of Association, but offer themselves and are eligible for re-election.

3rd. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

4th. To trantsact any other business that may be brought forward by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 28th July to 11th August, 1925, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
C. MACDONALD & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 15th July, 1925.
C23722

NOTICE

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of an Administrative Officer for the School Board, Nasik Municipality on a salary of Rs. 125—10—225. Persons possessing Educational experience and training combined with knowledge of methods of teaching and capable of testing the efficiency of school masters, need only apply with their certificates, to the undersigned before the 25th of August, 1925.

FATTECHAND CHUNILAL,
Chairman, School Board,
Nasik Municipality.

Nasik, 31st July, 1925.
C23830

NOTICE.

IT IS ANNOUNCED to the Commercial People in particular and to the Public in general that Firm named and styled "Haji Mahbub Bukhsh Shaikh Serajuddin & Co., doing business in Bhosari Mohalla and Cutlery Bazar in the Province and City of Bombay and dealing in Merchandise Goods has been dissolved and a proper deed of dissolution between Shaikh Fayazuddin Haji Nasiruddin, Haji Ghayasuddin, Haji Aminuddin, and Haji Rafiuddin sons of Haji Mahbub Bukhsh, Merchants of Baradari Nawab Wazir and Abdul Aziz s/o Abdul Rahim of Kuncha Pandit and Mumtazuddin s/o Shaikh Serajuddin of Baradari Nawab Wazir in the town and city of Delhi called and designated as the First Party while Haji Mohamed Umar s/o Shaikh Azizullah Merchant of Katra Ghi and Mohamed Raffi s/o Shaikh Mohamed Shaffi, Merchant of Pench Totameda in the City of Delhi called and designated as the 2nd Party has been duly executed and signed on 11th day of April 1925. That in pursuance of the Said Deed the 2nd Party is liable for the debts of the Said Firm and is entitled to all outstandings and stock of the goods and the First Party has nothing to do with the outstandings and liabilities of the Said Firm and that further the 2nd Party shall not in future use or trade in the name of Haji Mahbub Bukhsh Shaikh Serajuddin and Co., except for purposes of winding up business for six months from date of dissolution

SHAIKH FAYAZUDDIN.
Sadar Bazar, Delhi.
R1541

PUBLIC NOTICES

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LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 3287 of 1922.

TEJPAL NURSEY and others ..... Plaintiffs.
v/s.
BYRAMSHAW HORMASJI RAO and others ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 27th day of March, 1924, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his office in the Court House on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd day of September, 1925, at the hour of 5 O'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel formerly of Foras Land or ground, but since redeemed from the payment of all Foras together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house and stable standing thereon situate, lying and being at Proctor Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement six hundred and fifty-eight square yards or thereabouts and formerly registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue with other land under New Survey No. 2/7354 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Haji Ismail Hasham, on or towards the West and South by a private passage and on or towards the North by the property of Framji Bhicaji Motiwalla which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 1815 (6) and Street No. 60, Proctor Street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. TYABJI DAYABHAI & CO., Attorneys for the Plaintiff above-named at Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 7th day of July, 1925.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Asst. Commissioner.
C23805

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LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No 1612 of 1922.

SANAIRAM JOHARMAL, a firm. ..... Plaintiffs.

Vs.

RADHAKISSON HARDAYAL and others. ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 4th day of March, 1924, as amended by an order in the above suit bearing date 11th day of September, 1924, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of August, 1925 at the hour of five O'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

Ancestral Malaki land at Shiloter in the Village of Ville Parle, Pot Tukdi Bandra, Taluka Salsette, Taluka Thana, consisting of two fields one bearing Survey No. 19 and another Survey No. 18 Pot No. 1, containing by admeasurement 32 and 11 Gunthas respectively assessment in respect thereof is Rupees 6-8-0 with all the buildings bearing notified area Committee Nos. 16a and 17, standing thereon.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. TYABJI DAYABHAI AND CO., Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed at Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 8th day of January, 1925.

H. H. WADIA.
Commissioner.
C28583

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.
120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE of office furniture at Hongkong Mills, Chinchpokli.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Official Liquidator of the Wadia Woollen Mills, Ltd., (in liquidation), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will to-day, WEDNESDAY, the 5th August sell by Public Auction at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at the Hongkong Mills, Chinchpokli, opposite Byculla Railway, Goods Yard a large lot of office furniture, such as cupboards, chairs, one large iron safe (Nangur's) with stand arm chairs, writing tables, benches, show cases, copying presses, etc., etc.

The above is now on view.

On SATURDAY, the 8th August, 1925, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

By order of the bank concerned:—
5 cases "Tungsram" Electric bulbs (220 volts equal to 50 c.p.).

On account of the underwriters:
One cask mercin Glaze powder.

AT 2-30 P. M. (S.T.)
1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred brougham.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred office shigram
1 Bay Arab horse in harness.
1 Waler horse in harness.

BENNETT & CO.,

J. S. MODY & CO.
Auctioneers,
20, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 23409.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE JEWELLERY.

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.
O. O. C. Jr.
Suit No. 2855 of 1924

VADILAL PARSHOTAMDAS and others ..... Plaintiffs.

v/s

(1) T. Sadashiv Tawker, (2) T. Kirpashankar Tawker, (3) T. Jugannath Tawker, and (4) Shikarchand Savalal Javeri ..... Defendants.

Under instructions from Messrs. Vadilal Parshotamdas, Nagardas Parshotamdas and Jivalal Oojamshey, the Plaintiffs in the above suit and in pursuance of the liberty reserved to them in that behalf by the Decree of the High Court in the abovementioned Suit dated the 16th December, 1924, Messrs. J. S. MODY and CO., Auctioneers will sell the undermentioned Jewellery by Public Auction at their rooms at Apollo Street Fort, Bombay This Day WEDNESDAY the 5th day of August, 1925, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) on account and at the risk of the defendants in the abovementioned suit.

PARTICULARS OF THE JEWELLERY.

One Diamond Necklace with one Pearl and one Emerald
Two Diamond Rings.

The above Jewellery is on view.

For further particulars applications should be made to Messrs. Daphtary, Ferreira and Divan Attorneys for the Plaintiffs at their office at 13-19 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALES.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 20521.

AUCTION SALE OF THE GOODWILL AND THE HARDWARE SHOP AT NAGDEVI STREET.

By the order of Messrs. Malvi Mody Ranchhoddas & Co., Attorneys for Mr. Esufally Abdulally, the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 56 of 1924, and on account and at the risk of B. A. Kayum & Co. (Insolvents) and in pursuance of an Order dated 30th June 1924, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by public auction on THURSDAY, the 6th August 1925, at 4 p.m. (S. T.) at 307-309, Nagdevi Street, the goodwill and the Shop goods in one lot as under:—

A big lot of bale fasteners, packings of assorted size, asbestos metallic packing, valves, pullies, hemp ropes, canvas hose, rubber pipes, bolts and nuts, armour hose, iron washers, ship-lamps, brushes, sheaves, hides, bellows, Hair beltings, white metal, grinding stone, scale with weights, emery wheels, wicks, bunting cloth, sash cord, typewriter, writing table, cupboard, fans, shelves, etc., etc.

and

The goodwill of the said firm

AUCTION SALE OF THE TWO VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES AT KAZI STREET.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mallokchand Jethaji and Co., the Mortgagees and Transferees of Mortgage and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Haji Ebrahim Geega under the power of sale given to them by three different Indentures of Mortgage one of them dated 26th August 1917 and expressed to be made between the said Haji Ebrahim Geega of the one part and Mallokchand Jethaji and Co. of the other part; and the second one of them dated the 13th day of March 1922 and expressed to be made between the said Haji Ebrahim Geega of the one part and the said Mallokchand Jethaji and Co. of the other part, and the third one of them dated the 19th day of May 1911 and expressed to be made between the said Haji Ebrahim Geega (therein called Haji Ebrahim Geega Fruitwalla) of the one part and Messrs. Ajba Raibhan and Co. of the other part which last mentioned mortgage has been transferred to the said Messrs. Mallokchand Jethaji and Co. by a Deed of Transfer of Mortgage dated the 20th day of May 1925 and expressed to be made between the said Ajba Raibhan and Co. of the one part and the said Mallokchand Jethaji and Co. of the other part, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by public auction on THURSDAY, the 6th day of August 1925 at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises, the undermentioned immoveable properties in one lot.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTIES

FIRST:—All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuage tenements or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at and between Kazi Street and Masjid Lane without the Fort and in the registration sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 171 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 172, 173 and New No. 7488 Old Survey No. 1857 and New Survey No. 824 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 6167 and Street Nos. 131, 133, 135, 136, 137, 139—141, New Nos. 90, 92, 94, 96, 98, 100—102, Musjid Street and 125-127 New No. 46 Kazi Street and bounded as follows that is to say on the East by the said Kazi Street, on the West by Sweepers' passage, on the North by the property formerly of Doctor Abdul Rehman and now of the Mortgagor and on the South by Masjid Lane.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Kazi Street outside the Fort in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 2340 New No. 9389 Old Survey No. 1/1858 and New Survey No. 825 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 6168 Street Nos. 138-140 New No. 44 containing by admeasurement 83 Square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows that is to say on the East by Kazi Street aforesaid on the West by Sweeper's passage on the North by the property of Ebrahim Bawla and on the South by the property belonging to the said Mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the Vendors, at their office at Gresham Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALES.

GANDHI & CO.
Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
No. 72, Medows Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 24927

SALE THIS DAY AT 4-30 P.M. (S.T.). AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT 6TH KAMATIPURA STREET WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Messrs. GANDHI & Co., Auctioneers will under instructions from Messrs. Amarchand and Mangaldas, Attorneys for the Mortgagees in respect of the property described in the schedule hereunder written and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Punjabi Muncerally Kheratally and under the power of sale reserved to the Mortgagees under the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 24th day of January 1924 and made between the said Mortgagor of the part and the said Mortgagees of the other part sell by public auction the said Immoveable property hereunder described on WEDNESDAY, the 5th August, 1925, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises.

SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage tenement and dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at 6th Kamatipura Street in the town and Island of Bombay and within the registration Sub-District of Bombay admeasuring 117 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 3973—3976, New Nos. 10599—10600—10691 Old Survey Nos. 3545—3546—3547—3548 New Survey Nos. 6203—6204—6205 and Cadastral No. 681 of Byculla Division and bearing Municipal E Ward Nos. 1513—1515 and Street Nos. 33, 35, 37 and 39 and bounded on the East by the property of Malahi Lingaji, on the West by the property of Haji Alli Mahomed, on the North by Sweepers' passage and on the South by Kamathipura 6th Street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Amarchand and Mangaldas, Attorneys for the Mortgagees at their Office at No. 36 Tamarind Lane Fort or to the Undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

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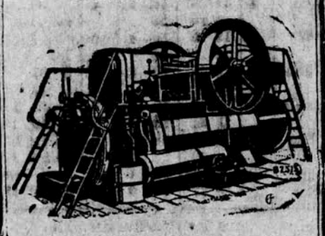

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AMUSEMENTS

WEST-END
TO-NIGHT—THIS WEEK
'THE SLANDERERS'
(5 Reels)
featuring
JOHNNY WALKER
GLADYS HULETTE
BILLY SULLIVAN
Two brothers in love with the same girl. But each with fairness and honor. Then evil tongues begin to wag. And a small town was seething with unreasoning suspicion.
The Programme includes the International News and a Comedy.
To-Night:— 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 P. M. (S.T.)
WEST-END
CINEMA—New Churney Road.

WELLINGTON
TO-NIGHT—THIS WEEK.
A Universal-Gibson Production.
"LET 'ER BUCK"
starring the fighting, smiling king of the outdoors
Hoot GIBSON
Wild riding—Stirring action—Exciting climax—6 Reels
He was starving but he tamed an outlaw bronco at the famous Pendleton Rodeo just to show a girl that he was game.
The Programme includes a 2-Reel Century Comedy!
"A FAMILY ROW"
featuring
BUDDY MASSENGER
To-Night 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m (S. T.)
WELLINGTON
CINEMA—DHOBI TALAO.

SHORTLY TO BE STAGED
"SHREE"
By Mr. N. G. KAMATNURKAR
(Under Public Patronage)
LALITKALADARSHA
SANGIT MANDALI
BOMBAY THEATRE, Grant Road.
WEDNESDAY, 5th August, 8-30 P.M. (S.T.)
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Booking at the Theatre from 8 to 11 A.M and 3 to 8 P. M.
MANAGER.

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ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
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THE GREATEST PRESCRIPTION FOR WORRY AND GLOOM
HAROLD LLOYD
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DR. JACK
COME AND GET THE LAUGH OF YOUR LIFE.
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HOOF BEATS
(SPORTS LIGHT).
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THE R. A. F. PAGEANT
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WEEKLY BULLION LETTER.

London, July 15, 1925.

Gold.—The Bank of England gold reserve against notes on the 8th instant amounted to £157,047,415 as compared with £155,756,285 on the previous Wednesday.

The following movements of gold to and from the Bank of England have been announced since our last letter:—

	Received. £	Withdrawn. £
July 9th ...	1,000,000	7,000
July 10th ...	6,000	nil.
July 11th ...	nil.	nil.
July 13th ...	1,613,000	nil.
July 14th ...	245,000	10,000
July 15th ...	100,000	244,000

The £1,000,000 received on the 9th instant consisted of sovereigns from Holland, and £1,000,000 of the total received on the 13th, also in sovereigns, came from South Africa. The destinations of the £174,000 sovereigns withdrawn were as follows:—£136,000 to India, £28,000 to Singapore and £10,000 to Holland. During the week under review £2,703,000 on balance has been received by the Bank, and the net influx since the resumption of an effective gold standard is now £5,726,000.

The United Kingdom imports and exports of gold during the month of June last were as follows:—

	Imports.	Exports.
Russia ...	33,531	6,444
Netherlands ...	2,007,411	87,654
Belgium ...	...	750
France ...	42,493	32,319
Switzerland ...	...	76,216
Spain and Canaries ...	...	5,095
Egypt ...	...	37,650
West Africa ...	69,476	...
United States of America ...	6,176	...
Central America and West Indies ...	2,440	...
Argentin. Uruguay and Paraguay ...	...	26,000
Other South American Countries ...	3,565	170,100
Rhodesia ...	128,380	...
Transvaal ...	3,304,605	...
British India ...	...	839,758
Straits Settlements	2,000	332,571
Other Countries	22,373	...
Total ...	5,620,459	1,618,455

The Transvaal gold output for June last amounted to 780,251 fine ounces, as compared with 813,249 fine ounces for May 1925, and 773,033 fine ounces for June 1924.

The 'Wall Street Journal' on July 2nd announced that: "Two million dollars in United States gold is being taken to Australia by the American fleet for reminting, by arrangement with the Australian Government at a charge of 3d. per ounce. The result will be an estimated saving of 30,000 dollars to the fleet over exchange rate. Practically all the money will go to meet pay-rolls and much of it will be spent in Australia and New Zealand. Regular fleet expenses will be met in the usual way. The gold arrived in Honolulu on the transport Chaumont and 1,200,000 dollars was transferred to the U. S. S. California which will head the battle fleet visiting Sydney and Aukland, while the rest went to the Cruiser Omaha with the scout fleet visiting Melbourne and Wellington."

SILVER.

Supplies have been sluggish in coming out, and, though the buying has been rather fitful and far from pressing, prices have been well maintained. In the circumstances the undertone has kept fairly good. Buying orders have been received from India, but were often impracticable because they proved to be below our market level. Support has come from the Far East, and America has been more a buyer than a seller. Continental speculations have been only slight. As recent demands have mostly been for silver delivery two months ahead a premium of 1/16d. over the cash quotation was established yesterday, lasting, however, for only one day.

INDIAN CURRENCY RETURNS.

(In lakhs of rupees)	June 22.	June 30.	July 7.
Notes in Circulation ...	17,653	17,825	17,947
Silver coin and bullion in India ...	7,703	7,875	7,997
Silver coin and bullion out of India...	...	...	...
Gold coin and bullion in India ...	2,232	2,232	2,230
Gold coin and bullion out of India	...	...	...
Securities (Indian Government) ...	5,718	5,718	5,718
Securities (British Government) ...	2,000	2,000	2,000

No silver coinage was reported during the week ending 7th instant.

The stock in Shanghai on the 11th instant consisting of about 58,800,000 ounces in sycee, 45,000,000 dollars and 2,630 silver bars as compared with about 58,800,500 ounces in sycee, 44,500,000 dollars and 050 silver bars, on the 4th instant.

Quotations:—

July 9th—Bar Silver p. oz. std. 32.—d. cash 31.15/16d. 2 mos.; Bar Gold p. oz. fine 84s. 10½d.

July 10th—Bar Silver p. oz. std. 32.—d. cash 31.15/16d. 2 mos. Bar Gold p. oz. fine 84s. 10½d.

July 11th—Bar Silver p. oz. std. 32.—d. cash 31.15/16d. 2 mos.; Bar Gold p. oz. fine 84s. 10½d.

July 13th—Bar Silver p. oz. std. 32.1/16d. cash 32.1/16d. 2 mos.; Bar Gold p. oz. fine 84s. 10½d.

July 14th—Bar Silver p. oz. std. 32.1/8d. cash 32.3/16d. 2 mos.; Bar Gold p. oz. fine 84s. 10½d.

July 15th—Bar Silver p. oz. std. 32.1/8d. cash 32.1/8d. 2 mos.; Bar Gold p. oz. fine 84s. 11½d.

Average—Bar Silver p. oz. std. 32.052d. cash 32.031d. 2 mos.; Average 84s. 10.6d.

The silver quotations to-day for cash and two months' delivery are respectively the same as and 1/16d. above those fixed a week ago.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Opening Ceremony of the Sir Vithaldas Memorial Building by Sir Leslie Wilson, 9, Bakehouse Lane, Fort, 6-30 p.m.

THURSDAY, August 6.

The s.s. "Narkunda" with English mails of July 23, due at 10 a.m.

SATURDAY, Aug. 8.

Dr. K. K. Dadachanji's lecture on "Swaraj and Indianisation of the Army within 10 years," Mr. M. A. Jinnah presiding, Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, 6-30 p.m.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.—The B. I. s.s. "Domala", which left Bombay on the 17th ultimo arrived at Port Said on the afternoon of the 1st instant and left there on the following morning the 2nd idem.

POSEAL NOTICE.—Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan and Australia per S.S. "Narkunda" will be closed at the General Post Office at 11.30 a.m. to-morrow.

"HUMAN PHYSIOLOGY".—Under the auspices of the Bombay Sanitary Association a magic lantern lecture in Gujerati will be delivered by Dr. M. H. Shaha on "Human Physiology" at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.) to-day, in the Mangarol Jain Maha Sabha Hall, Pydhoni.

RATHCHAND RAWALDAS FREE DISPENSARY.—In the above free dispensary conducted by Dr. C. N. Pherwani the total number of patients treated in the month of July 1925 was 1986, of whom 1087 were males 395 were females and 504 were children. The dispensary is open to all communities every day from 10.30 a.m. to 1-30 p.m and 5 to 7 p.m.

IMPERIAL BANK INDIAN STAFF ASSN.—Under the auspices of the Imperial Bank of India Indian Staff Association, Principal Tannan, of the Sydenham's College of Commerce and Economics, will deliver a leeture on "Banker and Customer" tomorrow (Thursday) at 6-30 p.m. in the Association premises (old Securities Department, Old Building when J. G. Ridland Esqr. Secretary and Treasurer, will preside.

INDIAN INSTITUTE OF POLITICAL AND SOCIAL SCIENCE.—The final stage of the discussion on the Commonwealth of India Bill arranged under the auspices of the Indian Institute of Political and Social Science will be reached, at 6-15 p.m. to-day, at the Servants of India Society's Hall, Sandhurst Road. Messrs. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, S. G. Warte, R. S. Padabidri, S. V. Palekar, C. S. Deole and D. G. Padhye, among others, will take part in the discussion. The meeting is open to the public.

CO-OPERATION AMONG FACTORY WORKERS.—On Friday last Mr. S. H. Jhabvala gave an address on Unionism and co-opertion among factory workers in Bombay at the Bombay Central Co-operative Institute when he began giving a brief history of several Trade Unions that are at present existing in Bombay and are affiliated to the Central Labour Board. In the course of his discourse Mr. Jhabvala dwelt on the meaning and significance of Unionism among the workers and protested against the prejudicial opinion of some of the capitalists held against him and his colleagues about their work among the masses.

DOCK LABOURER INJURED.

On Tuesday morning Hari Nanoo (30) a dock labourer was removing some cases containing machinery at Carnac Bunder when one of the cases fell on his thigh and he received injuries. He was removed to the G. T. Hospital where he has been detained for treatment.

NARALI PURNIMA.

YESTERDAY'S GALLA DAY.

The Shrawani Purnima or Narieli Purnima was celebrated yesterday in Bombay with due eclat. The Esplanade maidan was seen in its usual annual splendour. Hundreds and thousands of men and women had come from the suburbs to enjoy the festival and the G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railway had to run a number of special trains between Victoria Terminus and Thana and Colaba and Virar. On this day the stormy part of the rainy season is considered to be at an end and therefore cocoanuts were offered to the sea to gain its favour. At Chowpaty, Church Gate, Apollo Bunder and Colaba crowds of people were seen throwing cocoanuts to appeas the rigour of the surging sea which were picked up by khalasis in small tonies and soon they floated on the water. At the maidan tents and Shamianas were pitched for catering amusements while sweetmeat and toy sellers had had roaring business.

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HIGH COURT.

DISPUTE BETWEEN SOLICITORS.

ALLEGED NEGLECT OF DUTY.

Raghunandan Nanu Kothare ... Plaintiff.

vs.

Hormusji Bejonji Bamji ..... Defendant.

(Before Hon. Justice Sir Lallubhai Shah.)

This was a suit filed by the plaintiff claiming various sums aggregating about Rs. 57,000 as damages in respect of alleged neglect of duty by the defendant as the plaintiff's servant.

Both the plaintiff and the defendant are attorneys of the Bombay High Court, and the plaintiff is practising under the name and style of Nanu Hormusji and Co. The plaintiff's case was that the defendant had been in the employment of his firm as an assistant for some years prior to the 31st July, 1925. On that day the plaintiff and the defendant entered into an agreement whereby it was provided that the defendant should be a "salaried" partner on a salary of Rs. 500 per month, and that he should not be responsible for any losses or liabilities, and that the assets of the firm should remain the property of the plaintiff, and that upon the determination of the so-called partnership the defendant should cease to have any claim for interest in the firm. According to the plaintiff, there was no real partnership between them, and the true reationship between them under the said agreement was that of master and servant. The defendant served the plaintiff under the said agreement for one year, and thereafter continued to serve him upon the same conditions upon the 31st July, 1921, when he left the plaintiff's employment.

ALLEGED BREACH OF CONTRACT.

The plaintiff further stated that before the date of the above agreement, the defendant had settled certain bills of cost by accepting from clients sums which the plaintiff considered inadequate, and he had warned him against repeating such a practice in future. Between May 1916 and January 1921, the plaintiff was by reason of ill-health absent from office for long periods, and during this period the defendant was in sole charge of the office. About the month of January 1921, the plaintiff investigated the ledgers and found that the work done had been inadequately paid for. He discussed the matter with the defendant, but owing to pressure of work, the accounts were not exhaustively investigated, and nothing was done save that the plaintiff expressed his disapproval of the defendant's practice. In May 1921, the plaintiff wrote to the defendant stating that he wished to put an end to his employment, to which the defendant replied expressing his willingness to sever his connection. The plaintiff then wrote to the defendant requesting him not to settle bills with clients without giving him an opportunity of seeing that the settlement was fair, and also requesting him to arrange for handing over to the plaintiff papers and documents in pending matters so as to enable the plaintiff to take up such matters when the defendant left the office. Notwithstanding these instructions, the defendant continued to settle bills and failed to hand over the papers to the plaintiff. The defendant left the plaintiff's employment on 31st July without giving him any information as to pending matters. The plaintiff further alleged that the defendant failed to keep any proper record of attendances on clients, and if he did so he wrongfully took the same away with him when he left the plaintiff's office, and in many cases h wrongfully returned to clients papers upon which the plaintiff had a lien for costs before they had paid the costs they owed to the plaintiff. In many cases the defendant left no record of the fact that the papers had been returned. By reason of the defendant's conduct, the plaintiff has been unable to prepare full and proper bills of costs against many of his clients.

The plaintiff maintained that the defendant was guilty of a breach of his implied contract and of his duty to exercise reasonable care and skill in the discharge of his duties as the plaintiff's servant, and to obey the plaintiff's orders and to serve the plaintiff faithfully and that in consequence of the defendant's conduct, he had suffered damages which he estimated, under various items, at Rs. 57,000.

Under the circumstances, the plaintiff prayed for a decree for the said amount with costs of the suit.

THE DEFENCE.

The defendant in his written statement stated that he was artiteled to the plaintiff's father, Nanu Narayan Kothare, and on his passing the solicitors's examination in 1907, was taken up as an assistant in the firm which was named Nanu Hormusji and Co. The said Nanu died in December 1913, and had been ill for about two years before his death. Owing to his illness and the inability of the plaintiff to carry on business independentiy, the defendant managed practically all the work of the firm, and had absolute discretion in the management of the office and dealings with clients. The then partners of the firm several times withdrew almost all the money in the firm's account with Bank in which the clients moneys were also deposited. In ordr to save the prestige of the firm the defendant had to bring in his own private moneys. In 1915, the defendant remonstrated with the plaintiff and informed him that he would leave him unless this practice was stopped. The plaintiff was anxious to retain the defendant as he well knew that the continuance of the firm's business depended on him. The plaintiff, therefore, promissed to admit the defendant as a partner in the firm with all the rights and privileges with a lump sum in lieu of profits, and without any liability for the losses. It was distinctly agreed and understood that the defendant was to have absolute discretion in managing the affairs of the firm, and in dealing with clients including settling the terms of business with them and settling their bills. The defendant denied the construction put upon the agreement by the plaintiff. He further stated that the firm usually did not charge any profit to the friends and relatives of members or assistants of the firm, and only charged out-of-pocket expenses. Prior to 1915, the desendant used to settle bills of costs in respect of all matters which were attended to by him, and his discretion was questioned either by the plaintiff or his father. Such discretion was continued after the date of the agreement, in the 1915. The plaintiff began to attend office regularly since June 1917, though he did little or no proportionate business. He, however, used to examine books of account and kept himself well acquainted with the work done and the amounts for which the bills were being settled. Until the month of July 192', he never raised any objection to the bills so settled, and by reason of that omission, he was not entitled even if he had otherwise a right to do so, which the defendant denied) to raise the objection. The defendant's practice was to get bills of costs prepared immediately after matters were completed. He denied that he failed to keep a proper record of attendances on clients, or that the firm had suffered any losses by his conduct. He also denied having wrongfully returned papers on which there was a lien. He denied that he had been guilty of any breach of contract or duty or that the firm had suffered damages. He denied his liability for the amount claimed by the plaintiff. The defendant submitted that the suit was vexatious and should be dismissed.

The case is proceeding.

Sir Chimanlal Setalvad with Messrs. Coltman, Kemp and Daphtary, instructed by Messrs. Little and Co., solicitors, appeared for the plaintiff.

The Advocate-General with Messrs. Bahadurji and Petigara, instructed by Messrs. Jamshedji Rustomji and. Devidas solicitors appeared for the defendant.

MUSLIM EDUCATION AT RAJAPUR.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Rajapur is a taluka town in the District of Ratnagiri, having a population of about 7,000 out of which nearly 2,000 are Mahomedans. Till 1919 the number of Mahomedan boys and girls attending the vernacular schools was extremely small, but thanks to the efforts of Mr. Bijurkar, the Mamledar of the Taluka at the time and Mr. Nhane Saheb, a local Mahomedan leader, the number of Mahomedan boys and girls attending the vernacular schools has now increased to 250. The number of Mahomedan students attending the local high school has also considerably increased. The present Urdu school is however situated in an insanitary locality and the school-building is simply wretched. It has been so declared by educational authorities, the executive engineer and the Asst. Director of Public Health. A *mandap* is erected during the dry season and the children are compelled to sit in the building during the rainy season. Both the Government and the Notified Area Committee have pleaded their financial inability to construct a suitable building for the Urdu School. The Konkan Muslim Education Society which is a registered body and has the support of all influential local Mahomedans took up the question. How the Society's efforts are being thwarted by interested parties is an interesting history.

Some years ago one Lamboo, a local well-to-do Mahomedan had presented a building with the ground on which it was built, for educational purposes, to the Rajapur Municipality which is now reduced to the status of a Notified Area Committee. The building was used for several years for a Marathi school which had the honour of having among its students, the Hon. Mr. B. V. Jadhav, the present Minister of Education. When the building became too old it was demolished and the school was transferred to another place. In Mr. Bijurkar's time the N. A. Committee had resolved to use this vacant ground for the Urdu school and to ask with that object in view the P. W. D. to prepare a plan and estimate for a two-storeyed building. Mr. Bijurkar's transfer took place before this resolution could take effect and Mahomedan education in Rajapur fell on evil days with the advent of Mr. Nimkar, his successor as Mamledar and Chairman of the N. A. Committee. Mr. Nimkar tried to reverse the decision of the Committee by issuing a circular to the effect that the ground should not be used for the Urdu school. This circular was irregular and it was a testimony of Mr. Nimkar's autocratic methods. The Collector, however, approved the same site for the Urdu school. But the matter stopped there, since the N. A. C as well as the Government could not spare funds for the construction of the building.

The Konkan Muslim Education Society proposed to erect a building for the Urdu school on the said vacant ground. The Minister of Education was approached and requested to lay the foundatain stone of the building. He kindly agreed to do so during his tour in the Konkan. Accordingly the N. A. Committee was asked to allow the vacant ground to be used for a building for the Urdu school. The Committee gave the necessary permission and took upon itself the responsibility of making the recommendation to the Collector and securing his sanction for handing over the ground to the K. M. E. Society. The Chairman Mr. Shitut was present at the meeting and it was with his full approval that the Committee had made the said decision. However, soon afterwards, the Chairman tried to set at naught the Committee's decision by issuing irregular orders. This compelled the K. M. E. Society to give up its intention of having the foundation stone of the building laid by the Education Minister and to content itself only by holding prize-distribution when the Minister visited Rajapur. The Society has purchased some building material some of which is at present lying on the same ground and for the removal of which the Chairman is constantly pressing the Society with threats of fine, etc.! There are many other things that can be published, but I reserve them for future occasion.

Really speaking the matter is very simple. There is no question of principle at stake. Both the Government and N. A. Committee are unwilling to bear the expenses of providing a suitable building to the Urdu school. Nor is the K. M. E. Society being allowed to erect it. The present Chairman appears, from the policy hitherto pursued by him, to be bent upon defeating the K. M. E. Society's proposal of building over the site which is a Mahomedan gentleman's gift to the N. A. Committee. The Society can surely raise the requisite amount, but the hostile attitude of the Mamledar frightens many a poor Mahomedan. If the vacant ground is handed over to the Society public confidence will be assured and money will be forthcoming. There is no reason why the ground should not be handed over to the Society, laying down a reasonable time-limit, say of three or five years.

The records of the N. A. Committee are mostly in Marathi, and fortunately the mother-tongue of the present Collector of Ratnagiri is Marathi. By looking up the records and making personal enquiries he can easily satisfy himself as to the truth of the above statement of facts. Also I would request him to find out whether it is not a fact that the said vacant ground lies in front of the house of one Mr. Borayankar who had several times made a proposal to the N. A. Committee for selling it off to him, also whether the present Chairman of the Committee is a tenant of Mr. Borayankar and a nephew of Mr. Nimkar who first set the ball rolling against Mahomedan education. The Collector will earn the gratitude of the Mahomedans of Rajapur and greatly encourage Muslim education there by granting the necessary facilities to the K. M. E. Society in this matter, which are at present being withheld by the lower authorities.—Yours, etc.,

EDUCATION

Bombay, Aug. 2.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, 3rd Aug

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.	
Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr inches.	29.759
Temperature of Air	81 3 degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77 0 "
Dew Point	75 0 "
Relative humidity of Air	82%
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10)	8 0 "
Maximum temperature of Air	86 3 "
Minimum do. do.	79.6 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	W, WSW. SW.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	155 miles
Fall of Rain	0.20 inches
Total fall during month	0.35 "
Do, do year	39.35 "
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m, of 3rd Aug.	0.27 "

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still.	Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still.
	Aug.	ft in	h. m.	Aug.	ft in	h. m
M	3	1033	29 2	3	3 34	15 1
		22 19	27 6		16 30	18 4
Tu	4	11 17	30 1	4	4 23	14 4
		23 10	28 3		17 16	17 5
W	5	12 0	30 6	5	5 11	14 1
		24 0	28 7		18 0	16 7
Thu	6	12 42	30 6	6	5 57	14 3
		..	..		18 44	16 3
Fri	7	1 49	27 5	7	6 42	15 0
		13 21	30 1		19 29	17 3
Sun	9	2 24	28 7	9	8 11	17 4
		14 40	28 1		20 59	17 1
M.	10	3 16	26 1	10	9 0	18 9
		15 22	26 9		21 51	17 8

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

Aug. 5 (Wed.)	6h. 16m.	7h. 13m.
Aug. 6 (Thurs.)	6h. 17m.	7h. 12m.
Aug. 7 (Fri.)	6h. 17m.	7h. 12m.
Aug. 8 (Sat.)	6h. 17m.	7h. 11m.
Aug. 9 (Sun.)	6h. 18m.	7h. 11m.
Aug. 10 (Mon.)	6h. 18m.	7h. 10m.

ALL INDIA WEATHER.

SIMLA, Aug. 4.

The monsoon has been fairly active in Burma and extreme south of the Peninsula and weakened generally elsewhere. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Kumaon Hills, Gujerat, Central India, West Konkan, Malabar and local in Upper Burma, Assam Orissa, Bihar, the East Punjab, Kashmir, East Rajputana, the Central Provinces, Mysore, South-east Madras. A few falls occurred in Bengal, the United Provinces, South Hyderabad and the North Madras Coast.

Chief amounts are:—Mergui, Kyaukpu one, and a half inches; Akyab two; Darjeeling, Dinajpur one, ; Jalpaiguri five, Purnea, Patna one, Mount Abu one and a half, Raipur one, Trivandrum, Trichinopoly one and a half, Calingapatam one.

Forecast. A further decrease in North West India.—A.P.

COMMERCIAL.

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

EAST INDIAN COTTON.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay August 3.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	Since 1st September This year	Last year
Khandesh	45	292,096	340,183
Central India	349	341,677	301,908
Barsi and Nagar	2	206,359	205,227
Hyderabad-Gaorani	5	97,132	104,038
Berar	42	565,151	646,924
Central Provinces	7	255,511	268,523
Total Oomras	451	1,758,826	1,866,802
Dholera	152	312,037	183,734
N.W. Provinces	106	131,179	122,536
Rajputana	50	80,554	89,945
Sind-Punjab	..	362,168	309,104
Broach	..	481,700	307,772
Coompta & Dharwar	427	203,542	184,031
Westerns-Northerns	48	111,978	88,081
Cocanada	1,684	1,759	1,983
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	183	36,371	27,884
Persian	..	5,847	9,352
American	..	9,649	2
Egyptian and African	776	65,808	68,425
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	..	3,495	826
Total	3,886	35,14,913	32,60,977

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales	1st Sept. to 23rd July 31-7-25 This year.	Last year
Europe	1,169	666,915	1,075,651
Japan & China	3,300	1,968,027	1,493,383
Coast Ports	250	30,830	51,161
Upcountry by Rail.	..	15,164	21,092
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	..	33,398	3,814
Total	4,719	27,04,344	2,645,010

COTTON.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Aug. 4.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

October	27.76	+.02
December	12.74	+.05
January	12.70	+.02
March	12.74	+.02
May	12.80	+.04

EGYPTIANS.

Liverpool, Aug. 4.

November	23.95	+.30
January	22.85	+.30

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Aug. 3

COTTON:—

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	23,000	
Day's Exports to Great Britain	5,000	
Day's Exports to Continent	17,000	
Futures at New York.—		
October	24.14	+.01
January	23.60	—.03
March	23.92	unchngd.
May	24.19	—.01
Spot Cotton at New York	24.65	unchngd.
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	23.95	—.05
Futures at New Orleans.—		
October	23.43	—.09
January	23.66	unchngd

Fair Rio Coffee (No 7 quality) 20 3/8

Demand Bills 48,531

Silver Foreign mined 69 5/8

(London Continental markets closed to-day).

CLOSING PRICES.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, August 3.

Futures at New York:—

October	24.14	+4
January	23.60	—3
March	23.92	unchd
May	24.19	—4

Liverpool, August 3.

The market is closed to-day.

New York Aug. 1.

Demand Bills 8531

London, Aug. 1.

Exchange on London in Paris	10232
Exchange on London in Germany	closed.
Exchange on London in Italy	closed.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES.—MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

Stockholm	1808
Christiania	2662
Amsterdam	1210
Switzerland	2501
Belgium	10530
Athens	31300

London and Liverpool markets closed on 1st and 3rd August.

BETRAYAL OF TENANTS' CAUSE.

Mr. Maneckji K. Patel writes from Poona:—

It is not generally known that the loss of the tenants' cause in the Council was due entirely to the votes of the non-Brahmins. They voted *en bloc* against the amendments of Mr. Nariman and Dr. Welkar. They were led to believe that they would lose Government patronage if they voted in favour of the amendments. The non-Brahamins in the Council are a new and dangerous factor in the modern political situation of the Presidency. With their votes the Hon. Mr. Cowasji Jehangir succeeded in violating his promise and cruelly disappointing the tenants of Bombay.

H. E. General Sir Claud and Lady Jacob Major C. O. Harvey and Captain G. E. R. C. Osborne arrived at Government House Ganeshkhind on Monday.

The Governor of Bombay gave a Dance at Government House Ganeshkhind on Monday.

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S I

POONA RACING SEASON.

SUMMER MEETING FIRST DAY.

STARWATER WINS EPSOM PLATE.

It was under delightful conditions that the opening meeting of the Poona Racing season was held and the large holiday crowd that assembled in the enclosures enjoyed to the full an entertaining afternoon's sport.

Trainer Harrison started the season well for he saddled no less than three winners, the biggest prize of the afternoon going to his smart filly Starwater who was making her first appearance in this country. Morris had a very successful time among the jockeys. He was first home four times and on two other occasions was only beaten by inches.

The majority of the faces gave rise to thrilling finishes and the sport was nothing if not exciting.

A beginning was made with the first division of the Aleppo Plate for which twenty Arabs were saddled. Clog Dance was elected favourite. Amanra, Naddas and Sagab also being well backed. Victory went to Amanra, Simmah and Mooharib two little fancied candidates filling the minor places Clog Dance made a slow getaway and this had a lot to do with his poor display.

Favourite for the second division of this Plate, Shahabad, accounted for all others but Yildiz well ridden by Walker. Had Shahabad got a clear passage he should have won as he was indeed travelling well in the run home. Mr. M. Goculdass' Grey Fox ran a good race and should do better next time.

In a great finish for the third division of the Aleppo Plate, Walker again had the better of Morris when he piloted Alcis to a short head victory, Morris was steering Witness, a horse well supported by punters. Mr. R. R. S's, Zulu who started favourite managed to save his third place from the fast finishing Sea Spray.

Steel Blue won the C. B. Trial Plate as was expected but this time it was nothing in the nature of a cake-walk for him as Morris had to drive him hard in the last few strides to beat the speedy Bhopal Hope. Hoyts' Polycles seems a useful sort He is sure to win a race before long.

Only seven starters lined up for the Royston Plate—a mile event for horses in the 3rd Division. Here again the favourite—Jovial won, but he only just got home before. Mr. C. N. Wadia's four-year-old gelding Demi Volt who is by Volta—Mavine. Considering this was his first appearance, this newcomer ran very well. He gives great promise for the future. Other new horses which ran for the first time were Sharp Warrior a bay colt by Happy Warrior—Sharp Sand and Dry Wit by Son-in-Law—Wist.

Starwater won the Epsom Plate in a style which suggested that she is more than useful sort. This filly accounted for a representative field which included such smart performers as Scyphius, Brasidas and Brixworth. Under his top-weight Brasidas ran well and Brixworth found the distance a little too short for him

Neither Courier nor Verge proved good enough to win the Beginner's Plate and the winner cropped up in another of Harrison's charges. Bright Bird II cleverly handled by Morris won a nice race with Discobolus second and Mr. Wadia's new importation Wedding Day III.

Morris rode his third winner when he squeezed Silver Thrush home in the Mohamerah Plate. The odds on the favourite were nearly upset by Arthur who is very well just now. Mozan found a host of supporters but he could do no better than finish a close fourth.

The details:—

THE ALEPPO PLATE. (Div. I.) Distance 5 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500; third Rs. 250. For Arab Ponnies 14 hands and under in Class III. 14 hands to carry 9st. W. I. Penalties—Winners since 31st March 1924, once 7lbs. twice, 12lbs., oftener 16lbs.

Mr. Moosa M. Hussein's AMANRA 9-0, Morris 1
Mr. Mahmood Jamoor's SIMMAH 8-10, Barnett 2
Mr. Haji M Mahomed's MOOHARIB, 8-8 Khalil 3
Mr. M. Najmuddin's Zirgam 9-0 Howell 4

Not Run:—Sammy, Mashook.

Also Ran:—Gentle Prince 9-8 Herbert, Sagab 9-4 Clarke, Makdam 8-11 Buckley fell), Nainava 8-8 Dobie, Kalopha 8-8 F. Black, Farkad 8-8 Roberts, Nayim 8-8 Bowley, Najian 8-8 Meekings, Naddas 8-8 McPherson, Lakistan 8-4 W. G. Thompson, Zerbora 8-4 Bullock, Yakoot 8-4 Burn, Zaman 8-2 Syed Saleh, Clog Dance 7-10 C. Hoyt, Hampstead 7-10 Purtooshingh, Kadda 7-6 Harrison.

The Race:—The starter got his field away without much delay. Gentle Prince being quickest out. Naddas soon assumed command and established a long lead from Gentle Prince Zirgam, Mooharib and Amanra. Hampstead and Simmah were also racing prominently. Naddas brought his field until the middle of the straight but he was beaten by his own pace and Amanra thereafter went to the front, staying there to win comfortably by two and a half lengths. Simmah under vigorous handling beat Mooharib by half a length with Zirgam a close fourth half a length away. Clog Dance was last away but finished well up in the lurch.

Time:—1min.

First Tote paid Win Rs. 56/8, places 30, 99, 227/8.

Second Tote paid Win Rs. 30, places 13/8, 48/8, 99/8.

Favourite:—Amanra and Naddas.
Trainer.—Moosa.

THE ALEPPO PLATE (Div. II.) Distance about 5 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,500, second Rs. 500; third Rs. 250. For Arab Ponies 14 hands and under in Class III. 14 hands to carry 9st. W. I. Penalties—Winners since 31st March 1924, once 7lbs. twice 12lbs., oftener 16lbs.

Mr. J. D. Crawford's YILDIZ 9-0 A C Walker 1
Mr. J. M. Burjorjjee's SHAHABAD 8-9 Morris 2
Mr. M. Goculdas's GREY FOX 8-8 Townsend 3
Mr. S. B. Contractor's ROSE 8-8, McQuade 4

Not Run:—Sayyar.

Also Ran:—Faisal 9-4, Bowley, Dhareen 8-3 Barnett, Muzyed 9-3 Easton, Frosty Face 9-0 McPherson, Tamaran 8-10 W. G. Thompson, Musal 8-10 F Black, Jadran 8-8 Burn, Hardan 8-8 S. Black, Golden Key 8-8, R Stokes, Policeman 8-8 Clarke, Nakibson 8-8 Harrison, Florio 8-7 Herbert, Honeysuckle 8-5 Dobie, Sutki Beg 8-4 Oomerkhan, Namoos 8-4 Meekings Pride of Harb 7-10 Purtoosingh.

The Race:—The Barrier Rose to straggling start. Policeman set the pace with Grey Fox and Yildiz in hot chase. Then came Frosty Face, Dhareen and Rose; Shahabad lying seventh on the rails. Policeman and Grey Fox were still at the head of affairs as the field swing past the third. Round the bend Yildiz drew level with the leaders and Morris manouvred for an opening on Shahabad. Baulked for a passage he left the rails and making up ground fought a tight finish with Walker on Yildiz; but the latter was just a neck in front at the end. Grey Fox was third. 1½ lengths away and Rose fourth, two lengths behind.

Won by neck; 1¼ lengths and 2 lengths. Time.—1 min 10 2/5 secs.

First Tote paid:—Win Rs 144-8. Places 28-8, Rs. 15-8 and Rs. 35.

Second Toto paid:—Win Rs. 50. Places Rs. 14, 8-8 and Rs. 20.

Favourite:—Shahabad.
Trainer Oomerkhan.

THE ALEPPO PLATE. (Div III.; Distance about 5 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500; third Rs. 250. For Arab Ponies 14 hands and under in Class III. 14 hands to carry 9st. W. I. Penalties—Winners since 31st March, 1924, once 7lbs. twice 12lbs., oftener 16lbs.

Mr. T C Giocola's ALCIS 9-1 A C Walker 1
Mr. R H Gahagan's WITNESS 9-0 Morris 2
Mr. R. R. S.'s ZULU 9-0 F. Huxley 3
Mr. M A Sharaballi's SEA SPRAY 8-13 S. J. Meekings 4

Not Run:—Sunshine.

Also Ran:—Balkees 9-12 Easton, Paleface 9-3 Harrison, Tarofik 9-0 Barnett, Esser 8-8 S. Black, Mirjin 8-8 McPherson, Magic King 8-8 Clarke, David 8-8 Syed Saleh, Traifee 8-8 Roberts, Gulf 8-8 Howell, Neiro 8-8 F. Black, Argentine 8-4 Bowley, Siberia 8-4 Burn, Sadak 8-4 Herbert, Wireless 8-0 Stokes, Grey Leg 7-12 McQuade, Nazat 7-10 C. Hoyt.

The Race:—Sadak flashed out for a space but soon made way for Alcis who raced a little clear of him for the first three furlongs. Wireless, Witness, Zulu and Sea Spray were always well up. Alcis had his head in front as they entered the final stretch but Witness drawing out from the lurch joined him and in a thrilling finish was just beaten by a short head. Zulu finished a quarter of length in front of Sea Spray who was finishing strong in the last stretch.

Won by short head, 3/4 length and ½ length.

Time 1min., 10 3-5 secs.

First Tote paid:—Win Rs. 139. Places Rs. 31, Rs. 22 and Rs. 20.

Second Tote paid:—Win Rs. 80. Places Rs. 19/8, Rs. 12-8, and Rs 11.

Favourite:—Zulu.
Trainer A. J. Wood.

THE C. B. TRIAL PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 2,250, second, Rs. 750; third, Rs. 350. For Country-breds. W. A. reduced 10lbs. Penalties—Winners since 31st March, 1923, of a flat race value Rs. 1,000 or over, once, 5lbs.; twice. 7lbs.; oftener, 12lbs. Winners of flat races of the aggregate value of Rs. 7,000 or over, 7lbs. in addition to above penalties. Allowance—C.B. Horses Classified in Class IV, 7 lbs. Maidens, 7lbs. in addition.

Messrs. M. C. Patel and T. Harrisons's STEEL BLUE, 9-12, Morris 1
Nawabzada Saiyiduzzafar Khan's BHOPAL HOPE, 8-5, A. T. Harrison .....
Mr A. Hoyt's POLYCLES 8-7, C. Hoyt
H. H. the Maharaja of Dhar's KAMALA 7-2, F. Black .....

Not Run:—Jovial 9-12.

Also Ran:—Medina 7-2, (car 7-3) R. Stokes. Kamala 7-2 S. Black. Polite Lady 7-2 (car 7-4) McQuade, Shivprasad 6-2 (car 7-7) Balfour, Maud B 6-2 (car 7-1) Purtoosingh.

The Race:—This field tired the patience of the starter but were eventually dspatched to a good start. Bhopal Hope as usual streaked away with the lead. Next in order came Kamala and Maud B with Steel Blue and Polycles racing close together. Bhopal Hope was still full of running when they entered the straight but he succumbed to a determined challenge from Steel Blue well ridden by Morris. There was half length between the pair at the finish, Polycles being third a short head away and Kamala a neck fourth.

Won by half a length; a short head; a neck.

Time 1min. 4-5secs

First totalizator paid Rs. 13 for the win and Rs. 10-8, Rs. 11-8, and Rs. 11-8 for places

Second Tote paid Rs. 7-8 for the win and Rs. 5-8, Rs. 6, and Rs. 8 for places.

Favourite: Steel Blue.

Winner trained by T. Harrison.

THE ROYSTON PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner, Rs. 3,000; second, Rs. 1,000; third Rs. 500. For Horses in Class III. W. A. and C. reduced 9lbs. Penalties—Winners since 31st March, 1923, once, 9lbs., twice 14 lbs.; oftener 18lbs.

Mr. Heath's MOVIAL 7-12, Clarke ... 1
Mr. C. N. Wadia's DEMI-VOLT 8-13, F. Black 2
Mr. T. M. Thaddeus' GRAND EXCEL, 9-7, A. T. Harrison 3
Mr. J. C. Galstaun's SHARP WARRIOR 9-2, Dobie 4

Not Run:—Merry Gift, Sardus.

Also Ran:—Red Quill 8-8 Bullock, Summer's Joy 8-8 S. Black, Dry Wit 8-7 Ritchie.

The Race:—Demi Volt cut a fact pace from Summer's Joy, Sharp Warrior and Grand Excel. At the half mile he was still in front with Summer's Joy and Grand Excel and Jovial fourth. Demi Volt looked a winner up the straight until challenged by Jovial. In a tight finish Jovial managed to scrape home by a short head. Grand Excell was four lengths behind and Sharp Warrior fouth five lengths away.

Won by a short head; four lengths; five lengths.

Time:—1min., 43 1-5secs.

First totalizator paid Rs. 20 for the win and Rs. 14 and Rs. 19-8 for places.

Second totalizator paid Rs. 10 for the win and Rs. 6-8, and Rs. 11 for places.

Favourite:—Grand Excel.

Winner trained privately.

THE EPSOM PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner. Rs. 4,500; second Rs. 1,500; third Rs. 750. For Horses which have not won a flat race value Rs. 5,000 or over since 31st March, 1923. W. A. reduced 5lbs. Penalties—Winners since 31st March, 1923, of a flat race value Rs. 4,000 or over once, 5lbs.; twice, 10lbs.; oftener 14lbs. Allowance—Maidens, 3 years old, 7lbs.; Maidens, 4 years old and upwards, 10lbs.

Mr. H. M. Mehta's STARWATER, 8-12, Howell 1
Mr. T. M. Goculdass' BRASIDAS 9-3, Townsend 2
Mr T. M. Thaddeus' STORMONT 9-3, Harrison 3*
Mr Eve's BRIXWORTH 8-12, Ritchie 3*

*Dead heat.

Not Run:—Pombal. Rock Honey.

Also Ran:—Scyphins 9-3, Perkins, Irrigate 8-12 Herbert, Margaret Joyce 8-12, McPherson, Lord Aldborough 8-12 F. Black, Stone Marten 8-9 Clarke.

The Race:—Starwater made the most of a good start and soon put a couple of lengths between herself and the rest of the field. Scyphins was her nearest attendant and then came Brasidas Irrigate and Stormont. They kept this order until the bend where Ceyphins showed signs of distress. Starwater was however going well in front and maintaining her last advantage she successfully stalled a challenge from Brasidas. Brixworth galloped well in the last furlong. Covering a number of horses he came close enough to share third honours with Stormont.

Won by a neck; half a length, dead heat.

Time:—1min., 15secs.

First totalizator paid Rs. 67-8, for the win and Rs. 22, Rs. 13 and Rs. 15-8 on Stormont and Rs. 14 on Brixworth for places.

Second totalizator paid Rs. 89 for the win and Rs. 17-8, Rs. 6-8, Rs. 5-8 on Stormont and Rs. 5-8 on Brixworth for places.

Favourite:—Brasidas.

Winner trained by T. Harrison.

THE BEGINNERS' PLATE.—Distance about 5 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 3,000; second, Rs. 1,000; third, Rs. 500. For Horses which have not won a flat race value Rs. 3,000 or over since 31st March, 1923. W. A. reduced 5lbs. Penalties—Winners since 31st March, 1923, of a flat race value Rs. 1,500 or over, once, 5lbs.; twice, 10lbs.; oftener, 14lbs. Allowance—Maidens, 3 years old, 7lbs.; Maidens, 4 years old and upwards, 10lbs.

Mr. N. Begmahomed's BRIGHT BIRD II, 9-3, Morris 1
Mr. A. H. Shustry's DISCOBOLUS 9-3, Audas 2
Mr C. N. Wadia's WEDDING DAY, 9-0, A. C. Walker 3
Mr. R. R. S.'s WOOD HARMONY, 9-3, F. Huxley 4

Not Run:—Voltako, 9-3, and Lady Theo 8-11.

Also Ran:—Courier 9-3 Bowler, Revenue 9-0, Clarke, Domestic Bond 7-10 F Black, Verge 8-12 Townsend, Divide 8-12 Dobie, Four Square 8-11 Harrison, Rock Tint 8-12 McPherson, Prey 8-6 R. Wise, Heat Wave 8-2 Howell.

The Race:—Bright Bird II jumped into the lead at the word "Go" and thereafter never being headed won on a light rein by two and a half lengths, Discobolus, and Wedding Day were always well up and this pair fought the finish for the remaining places, Discobolus beating the latter by a short head. Wood Harmony was a bad fourth three lengths behind.

Won by 2½ lengths; short head; 3 lengths.

Time:—1min., 2 2-5secs.

First totalizator paid Rs. 45-8 for win, Rs. 22, Rs. 27 and Rs. 35 for places.

Second totalizator paid Rs. 58 for win, Rs. 19-8, Rs. 19-8 and Rs. 28-8 for places.

Favourite:—Verge.

Winner trained by T. Harrison.

THE MOHAMMERAH PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 2,250; second Rs. 750; third Rs. 350. A Handicap for Arabs in Class II.

Mr Heath's SILVER THRUSH 9-0, Morris .....
S S. Akkasaheb Maharaja's ARTHUR 8-2, McQuade .....
Messrs. H. Kadum and E. Kadum's MAHIR, 8-4, W G. Thompson .....
Mr. Eve's Mozan, 8-5, Bowley .....

Not Run:—Leopold, Silver Claud, Zoolfakar, Mahmood.

Also Ran:—Dirrah 8-2, Clarke, Sahoo 9-0 Howell, Dilawar 8-12 Easton, Peach Bitter 8-10 Herbert, Hazim 8-13 Dobie, Malikizaman 8-9 Barnett, Sannayet 8-8 R. Stokes, Security 8-3, Townsend, Guinea 8-2 McPherson, Bismark 8-0 Meekings, Summerton 7-13 Harrison, Kadir Hajaz 7-9 Burn, Rex 7-8 Byack, Malabar 7-5 S. Black.

The Race:—Peach Bitter was in front for the first fifty yards. Then Mozan took up the running. The others prominent in order were Bismark, Dilawar, Silver Trush, Kadir Hajaz and Mahir. At "three" Mozan was racing slightly clear of Kadir Hajaz and the pair were first into the home stretch. Silver Thrush collared them near the second enclosure and later Mahir and Arthur coming up strong joined them. A great finish saw Silver Thrush gain the verdict by a short neck. Arthur beat Mahir by a short head for second place and Mozan lost third place by a like margin.

Won by neck, short head, short head. Time:—1min., 21 4-5 secs.

First totalisator paid Rs. 26-8 for win, Rs. 19-8, Rs. 187-8 and Rs. 61-8 for places.

Second totalisator paid Rs. 15-8 for win and Rs. 11-8, Rs. 42 and Rs. 35-8 for places

Favourite:—Silver Thrush.

Trained Privately.

2ND DAY---ENTRIES.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 8.

Entries closed at 12 noon on Monday, 3rd August 1925:—

THE LINGFIELD PLATE Distance 1 Mile

Mr. T M Thaddeus' Pom Pom.
Mr. T M Thaddeus' Union.
Mr. W P O'Cock's Wait-for-me.
Mr. Eve's Cailis and Katerfelts.
Mr. C N Wadia's French Briar. and Maryland.
Mrs. C. N Waadia's Ulster Aly.
Major A W Molony's Ballyfare.
Mr. W King's Love Glass.
Messrs. M Ryan and A M Khairaz's Margaret Joyce.
H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's Sauce and Marmion.
Mr. Eve's Aldergrove and Footpedal
H H Aga Khan's Bold Danby.
Mr. Eve's Talaat Bey.
Mr. Eve's School Boy.
Mr. R. R. S.'s Rabalton
Mr J N Desouza's My Realm
Mr. J. C. Galstaun's Floreal and Ox Trot.
Nawabzada Saiyiduzzafar Khan's Miss Evans.
Mr. T M Goculdas' Brasidas.
Mr. M. Goculdas' Entailed.
Mr. Heath's Magical.
Mr. M H Ahmedbhoy's Red Cross Boy.
Mr. A M Somji's Murmansk.
Mr. P G Singhanee's Raking.

THE MULLINGAR PLATE. Distance about 5 furlongs.

Mr. R. H. Gahagan's La Belle Frusquin.
Mr. A. H Shushtary's Tittenhurst.
Mr. P. B Avasia's Barbary
Capt. M R D'Arcy's Scotch Jewel.
Mr. T M Thaddeus' Divide.
Mr. T M Thaddeus' Grand Excel.
Mrs. F. M. Garda's Lady Theo.
Mr. Eve's Be Careful.
Mr. R R S's Wood Harmony.
The Chief of Mhaisal's Gaybrook.
Mr. J. C. Galstaun's Glastonbury.
Mr. R Bence's Phlox.
Mr. T M Goculdas' Velocity.
Messrs. Heath and W Bird's Riverine.
Mr. A. Hague's Hot Lips.
Lt.-Col. Zorawar Singh and Mr. Harrison's Britomart.
Mr. T. Harrison's Mist.
Mr. N Begmahomed's Bright Bird II.
Messrs. M. C. Patel and T Harrison's Steel Blue.
Mr. H M Mehta's Starwater.
Lt.-Col. Zorawar Singh and Mr. T Harrison's Aspasia.

THE KOWEIT PLATE. Distance 7 Furlongs

Major H Whitton's Joyous.
S S Akkasaheb Maharaj's Gosub.
Mr. M L Godse's Khatef.
Mr. Marks' Vazirulmulk.
Mr. P B Avasia's Sun Spray.
Mr. Abdulla Mana's Adwan.
Mr. A. M. Khairaz's Occasion.
Mr. Eve's Rose Hill, Faithful, and Marshal Petain.
Nawabzada Saiyiduzzafar Khan's Earl.
Mr. T M Goculdas' Rarity.
Mr. T. M. Goculdas' Rarity, Safety, Hazal and Certainty.
H. H. Maharaja of Rajpipla's Tipperary.
Mr. Heath's Mayich, Hatchel, and Kooleb.
Mr. E Kadum's Alder.
Messrs. R. Keshibhoy and A D Jiaraj's Karikata.

THE SUNGUM PLATE. Distance 7 furlongs.

Messrs. H Kadum and E. Kadum's Hazim.
Mr. H Kadum's Mahir.
Mr. N A Kazi's Cossack.
Major H Whitton's Mashur.
Mr. Mahomed Athiya's Hamiar.
Mr. Marks' Rex and Squire.
Mr. Basheer Mahomed's Malikizaman.
Mr. Cowasjee Dhunjishaw's Bismark .
Mr. G. Bell's Naldera.
H. H Maharaja of Kolhapur's Maxim, Laxmi Prasad II (late Mooshir) and Moscow.
Mr. R H Gahagan's Silver Cloud and Kitchener.
Mr. Abdulla Mana's Sahoo.
Mr. Oomer Sattar's Sinnan.
Mr. Eve's Commander and Mozan.
Mr. R. R. S.'s Costa Rica and Kadir Hajaz.
H H Maharaja jof Rajyipla's Security.
Mr. Certainty's Mamnoon.
Mr. Heath's Elser. and Dirrah.
Mr. Hoosein Tamavi's Dilawar.
Mr. Abbas Foraj Shap Shap's Peach Bitter.
Mr. M C Patel's Shahzade.
Mr. S M Kanji's Summerton.

THE KOREGAON PLATE. Distance 6 Furlongs.

Mr. C Vaz's Headstrong.
Mr. C N Wadia's Domestic Bond.
H. H Maharaja of Kolhapur's Radha Piari.
Mr. Eve's Surdus.
Mr. M. Goculdas' Surekha.
Messrs. M H Ahmedbhoy and T Harrison's Heat Wave.
Mr. N Begmahomed's Rock Honey and Sophie II.
Mr. A Hague's Hot Lips.

THE NASREYEH PLATE. Distance 6 Furlongs.

Mr. Ebrahim Sulleman's Ballard, Pride, Kanze and Yousour.
Mr. M Najmuddin's My Moon.
Mr. A R Syed Rashid's Sayyar.
Messrs. A M J Talib and Goolam Ali's Hampstead.
Mr. H Kadum's Arabian Star.
Mr. N A Kazi's Ravi.
Major H Whitton's Prince Royal (late Nipper) and Royal George.
Mr. Moosa Faras' Hopeful, Shahir and Wireless.
Messrs. W. Dillon and D. N. Zodge's Golden Key.
Mr. Ebrahim Hazamy's Muntaha.
Mr. E T Kazrani's ArabPrince.
Mr. A Abbas' Musal.
Messrs A. R. Kadar and A M Mulla's Balkees.
Mr. A R Kadar's Jaffer.
Messrs. A R Kedar and A M Mulla's Kaliph
Mr. Ayub Asad's Amood and Tiger King.
Mr. S L Cilento's Agah.
Mr. Khadavi A Rehman's Marseilles, Hyder Pasha, and Daham.
Mr. Aqub Asad's Amood and Tiger King.
Mr. Mujeed Jurgis' Adonis.
Mr. M. Shaffi's Nainava.
Messrs. Adam and M H Irlib's Koorish.
Messrs. Mahomed Athiya and E. G. Fido's Lakistan.
Mr. Sheriff Ahni's Annis.
Mr. Marks' Denmark.
Mr. H M Mahomed's Bucknell and Mooharib.
Messrs. H M Mahomed and Aga Cumberally Fayez.,
Messrs. S. B. Irani and B. J Irani's Towfik.
Messrs. I B Torquota and Ahmed Makyuf's Torboth.
Messrs. Cowasjee Dhunjeeshawji's Cairo.
Mr. Ismail Moosa's Nevis.
Mr. S H Mahomed's Sanderson and Vadnan.
Mr. Mahmood Shirazee's David.
Mr. Saleh Tookmachi's Billy Bunter
Mr. H M Bharucha's Sutki Beg.
Mr. M M Talib's Nakibson, and Sicander.
Mr. G. Bell's Mountain King.
H. H Maharaja of Kolhapur's Varid and Young Jawad.
Mr. M M Kavas's Othello, Falak, Zaglool and Argentine.
Mr. R H Gahagan's Witness.
Mr. J A Wadia's Tamaran and Bounty.
Mr. A H Taha's Himalaya.
Mr. Ali bin Hassan's Rashid Pasha.
Mr. Syed Amin's Hurchan.
Mr. Behram Boman's Lebanon.
Mr. Mosa M Hoosein's Amanra.
Mr. Syed bin Oomsaif's Maklis Beg.
Mr Earnest's Rifle
Mr. Rajmahomed Vazir's Chanchoon.
Mr. N P Fernandez's Ultus.
Messrs Sneff bin Gazal and Jaboor bin Hussain's Dooraid.
Mr. Abdul Amir's Grey Mark
Mr. Ali Dham's Red Lips.
Mr. Abdul Amir's Ariff.
Mr. M. H. Sharaballi's Mookif, Solomon's Song, British Mark, Moostashar and Sea Spray.
Mr. Syed Nayif's Najian.
Messrs. S H Habib and Hasan Hamza's Namoos.
Mr. Syed Shivi's Gatia.
Mr. Faraj bin Sanad's Indie and Ballasim.
Mr. Hoosein bin Bareh's Dawood.
Mr. Shakir bin Mehdi's Radium.
Messrs M B Wacha and J M Burjorji's Desert Knight and Silver King.
Mr. Oomer Sattar's Munwar.
Mr. A M Khairaz's Delight, Delevan and Goolfahab.
Mr. M Ryan's Frosty Face.
H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's Young Takreet.
Mr. Eve's Read and Vin.
Mr. A Hoyt's Little Jim.
Mr. R R S's Young Tara and Zulu.
Mr. E S Godfrey's Gazalon.
Mr. Certainty's Creemroe and Roscoff.
Mr. M Goculdas' Grey Fox
Mr. T M Goculdas' Sunshine.
Mr. Heath's Ziab Angora and Visto.
Messrs. Heath and M. Najmuddin's Hawan.
Mr. M. R. Patel's Nashat Beg.

Messrs S Dhunjibhoy and B Merwanji's Cheerful.
Mr. H M Siddick's Peninsula.
Mr. J. R Bhesania's Hardan.
Mr. M Nusserwanji's Mootrub.
Mr. P C H Daver's Gunge
Mr. Saleh Moosa's Hajlan
Messrs. S Dhunjibhoy and B Merwanji's Ghattas.
Mr. E. Kadum's Sadak.
Messrs. S Mahalla and E Kadum's Moosad.
Mr. S Mahala's Faisal.
Mr. S B Contractor's Ferozeshah.
Mr. F. A. Banaji's Andhra Valley.
Mr. F A Banaji's Perrinshope.
Messrs F A Banaji and S B Contractor's Wanderer.
Mr. E Kadum's Gentle Prince.
Messrs. S Mahalla and E Kadum's Shimran.
Messrs. Hoosein Abdulla and A K Abdul Wahab's Highflag.
Mr. E Kadum and Falaya Hassan's Fais.
Mr. Falaya Hassan's Policeman.
Mr. Jal D Crawford's Yildiz.
Mr. B N Kapadia's Narcissus.
Mr. D D Ghista's Guff and Some Lapse.
Mr. Rashid Saleh's Goorjee and Yakoot.
Messrs. Rashid Saleh and Shakur Shalall's Sham.
Mr. Yusuff Makanji's Macdonald.
Mr. Mahmood Baroovi's Nayim.
Mr. A M J Talib's Candidate and Weldon.
Mr. Faayad Sulleman's Makdam and Subaul-Khair.
Mr. Mahomed Jamoor's Simmah and Mijrin.
Messrs. R. Noormahomed and R Swadeni's Noori.
Mr. Jasim Hamad's Moorfak.
Mr. R. Shamlan's Badran, Nawaf.
Mr. Ebrahim Gussoo's Natak.
Mr. R. Shamlan's Tripoli.
Mr. A. M Shamlan's Nevermind.
Messrs. R. Kashibhoy and Y O Patel's Paleface.

SPECIALS TO POONA

OPENING OF RACING SEASON.

The Poona Racing Season commenced on Tuesday and the racegoers took full advantage of the bank holiday, and went by Race Specials in their hundreds. The first race special left Victoria Terminus at 8 a.m. conveying exclusively third class passengers numbering 870. An hour later, at 9 a.m. another train, a second class special conveying 459 passengers left which was followed by 230 first class passengers by the first class special at 10 a.m. In all, 1,559 passengers left in a short space of three hours.

BOMBAY MUSLIM EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.

POONA, August 4.

H. H. the Mir of Khairpur, the President-elect of the eleventh session of the Bombay Presidency Muslim Educational Conference with his Vazir Mr. M. K. Shaikh reaches Poona on Thursday morning next. The Conference begins at 11 a.m. on Sunday next. A very interesting programme has been prepared. Mr. Shaikh Yakub Vazir Mahomed as Chairman of the Reception Committee welcomes the delegates. The Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola opens the Conference with his remarks, the two Muslim Ministers taking part in the election of the President. Notice of about 25 resolutions has been received by the Hon. Mr. Haroon Jaffer, General Secretary. Several Muslim members of the Legislative Council will take part in the discussions. Many lectures have been arranged and will be delivered by well known Educationists, including Sir George Anderson, Director of Public Instruction, Punjab, who is coming specially from Simla for the purpose, the Rt. Hon. Mr. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri and the Hon. Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas, Member Executive Council, Mr. Toro, will again as last year give magic lantern lectures on Naval and Aerial warfare and Mr. Franks on the "Aborginies of Australia."

Amongst the distinguished visitors will be the Hon. Mr. Lawrence, Member, Executive Council, the Minister of Education and the Director of Public Instruction, Bombay Presidency. To meet the President and the delegates, a garden party will be given by the Hon. Mr. Haroon Jaffer on the 10th instant. His Excellency the Governor has kindly consented to attend.—A. P.

Allahabad, August 4th.—It has been definitely decided to make Cawnpore the head-quarters of one of the divisions of the Amalgamated East Indian and Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway systems.—A. P.

A telegram to the "Leader" says that Mussalmans looted the Secretary of the Arya Samaj and other neighbouring Hindus of Kopagang (district Azamgarh. U.P.) on Saturday night and that ten persons were wounded.—A. P.

Reports received up till now show that Moharrum passed off peacefully in the various districts of U. P.—A.P.

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The Bombay Chronicle

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 5, 1925.

SANCTITY OF RECORDS.

Foreigners who strut the stage with airs of superior morality, mention it as a commonplace that the evidence of Indians in courts, though often doctored under alien auspices, has the taint of unreliability and that, therefore, our tribunals of justice have to sift testimony with exceptional vigilance. The power of prosecuting ingenuity was best focussed in the Punjab trials six years ago when witnesses were suborned with masterly thoroughness; and whenever the British character of the administration is stressed, educated Indians have demanded in return the simple practice of honesty and procedure safe-guarding justice, regardless of conventional labels. The most serious cases of racial perversity occur in India when Europeans are alleged to be in the wrong. The law allows discriminative treatment. There is, however, no excuse for the reproach of doctored evidence to be encouraged or condoned in cases where Indians appear with opposing interests in criminal cases. The statement may appear to be a dry postulate, but a case occurred very recently in Bombay which suggested the need of re-traversing the truism. Ten days ago a case was heard by Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala, fourth presidency magistrate, in which grave allegations of doubtful origin were advanced. According to the complaint, a gentleman of the name of Haji Adam Haji Jusab alleged that he was the victim of an attack involving grievous hurt and abetment by a singing girl Basanti Bai and six others. According to the finding of the magistrate, the complainant had received three injuries, two on the head and one on his left arm. One cut on the head was apparently caused by a hit from an Eddie Polo stick. It was the case of the complainant that the police were on the side of Basanti Bai and Inspector Inamdar was represented as one of the gay gallants of the city. When the complainant first sought redress, it would seem that his injuries were made light of by the police, and he was aggrieved that the police did not take up the case and straightway battle on his behalf. The wounds appeared in the eyes of the inspector concerned to be ordinary. We do not want to go into the antecedents of the episode which do not seem to be either relevant to the culminating scandal or to the credit of the parties involved in the trial. The crux of the case is that the complainant, baffled in his first effort, was able to lodge a second complaint. Deputy Inspector Mr. McKenna recorded the later complaint of grievous hurt and abetment. The report of injuries in incidents of this kind are taken by the hospital authorities, and the serious discovery furnished by the case consists in the fact that the second complaint obtained an inscrutable stimulus which, we submit, the Government ought to trace for the better reputation of the authorities, police as well as medical.

We have no desire to go into the merits of the case or to discuss the conduct of the well-known lawyer who figured in the case. All we would stress is the conduct of the medical officer who received the record of wounds in the second instance. The magistrate has fined the accused; so the matter ends there. What however of the conduct of the Anglo-Indian medical officer who by the witness of the court tampered with the evidence and the record? The magistrate says: "I cannot help stating that in his zeal to have his case taken up, the complainant won over by some *mysterious methods* (italics ours) the Hospital Assistant Mr. J. A. Gueizilar and made him alter the sizes of the wounds and re-ink the entries in the hospital register." We wonder if it would be irrelevant to suggest proceedings to find out the interests of the offender and his abettor. The size of the wounds was enlarged in the record. The explanation tendered was that the Hospital Assistant, a not ill-known AEsculapian in Byculla, felt on second thoughts that he was wrong and that he therefore altered the size of the wounds in the register. This alteration was accomplished by the objectionable process of re-inking the record, but the performance appeared to the magistrate to be altogether unique. We are afraid it was rather unique, for the magistrate says:—

> "Now there are several entries in ink which he described as faint and yet he has not re-inked them. I have seen the register carefully the ink is not too faint as to necessitate any re-inking at all. The reason given for altering the measurements is false. It is absurd to suppose that a Hospital assistant with some experience would show so much carelessness as not to take down proper measurements of the wounds in the first instance and within a few minutes discover that the wounds being much longer take further measurements. There is not a single entry in the whole of the register showing instances of such glaring alterations."

The least that may be said against the recorder of the case is that he was careless, but there we are mincing down the incident because the magistrate proceeds more gravely to observe:—

> I am of opinion that these alterations and the re-inking did not take place that night at all. They were made on the next day for reasons best known to the witness. A public document has been deliberately tampered with by Mr. Gueizelar who is expected to show honesty and strict impartiality. His conduct requires investigation by the Surgeon-in-charge of the J. J. Hospital and such action as he may deem proper.

This development is to be accounted for by reasons "best known to the witness." Is that enough?

The public are hazarding their own conjectures regarding the incident and they are by no means complimentary to the principal actors in the drama. In a case of this kind, the authorities should hold remorseless investigation and bring the offender to book. When complaints are lodged about assault and affray, there should be a sound and regular procedure regarding the record of injuries and it is insufferable that there should be the means of re-inking and the manipulation of evidence. In the particular incident, the injuries were not fatal but in a city of seething humanity like Bombay there should be some security of evidence. Instead of a case of serious hurt, there might today be a report of fatal assaults implicating many persons. The register of wounds is vital to the prosecution of a case and if it is to be tampered with there would be nothing that money and influence may not achieve for the defeat of justice. We are not a little surprised that the magistrate has after his grave finding, left the matter entirely to the disciplinary jurisdiction of the hospital authorities. It was open to him to take condign action because he assured himself that there was the element of forged entry and fabricated record. That such an ignominy should have occurred in our principal hospital will be to the public a disappointment and an eye-opener. We hope the Government will take an exemplary view of the discovery of the magistrate, because the consequences of connivance would mean a serious blow to the administration of justice in the city and the Presidency.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

Not the least count in the indictment against the bureaucracy is the manner in which it has stifled the growth of local self-government throughout the country. Ever since Lord Ripon's Government issued their famous resolution, not to mention an early date, the history of local self-government in the country has been one of promises unfulfilled and hopes disappointed. The Government of Bombay have not been the least offender in this respect. Local self-government is the foundation of Swaraj; yet throughout the forty years and more that have passed since Lord Ripon's viceroyalty, no serious attempts were made to rear up a genuine and strong fabric of local self government. Not that progress of a sort was not made. But what was given with one hand was taken away with the other and the local bodies were kept in the leading strings of officialdom despite the progress of education, the growth of public spirit and the clamant demand of the people to manage their own affairs in their own way. The village *panchayets* of pre-British days were at once the glory of India and a proof of the capacity of the people to rule themselves. Conquerors came and conquerors went away, Empires rose and Empires fell, but the village *panchayets* remained for ever—a standing tribute to the genius of the Indian people for democratic self-government. These *panchayets* were ruthlessly suppressed by early British administrators and it is a measure of the sincerity of bureaucratic professions of solicitude for the growth of local self-government that while committees galore have solemnly discussed the question of reviving them and half-hearted attempts have been made here and there to translate that pious intention into deed, a real village *panchayat* does not yet exist in any part of the country. So much for the villages which, our bureaucratic mentors constantly remind us, constitute the real India.

As for the urban areas the progress though relatively considerable is absolutely neither creditable to the bureaucracy nor such as to evoke any feeling of pride among the people. That even to-day no municipality dare spend a pie in giving addresses of welcome to beloved leaders of the nation like Mahatma Gandhi without the previous sanction of the Collector is a measure of the progress that the people have been allowed to make in managing their own affairs. This humiliating provision does not find a place in the new Municipal Bill which Mr. Ghulam Husain Hidayatullah, Minister for Local Self-Government, introduced in the Council on Friday and which was referred to a select committee. But, despite this and other reforms which are embodied in the Bill, we are, Mr. Hidayatullah will forgive us, not moved to enthusiastic gratitude as the Council appeared to be. For the Bill cannot be considered apart from the historic background. Its worth must be tested by the bureaucratic failures of the past and by the present needs and the inalienable rights of the people. The Bill certainly gives, in several respects, wider powers to the municipalities than they possess now, but they are not wide enough for the present needs. For instance the Bill raises the minimum strength of elected members from one-half to four-fifths. But there is hardly any cogent ground for not making the municipalities, at any rate the major ones, wholly elective. Again, the supervision and control of municipalities by the Collectors and Commissioners still remain though their power of interference has been to some extent curtailed. The existence of such interference by executive officers who owe no real responsibility to the people must militate against the evolution of genuine local self-government. The suggestion of Mr. Bhopatkar for the creation of a Central Local Self-Government Board hence deserved a better response than the Minister was inclined to give. There are other provisions of the Bill, such as the period of appointment of the President and the statutory powers given to standing committees, which obviously demand careful consideration. Finally, the Bill extends the principle of communal representation to the elections for municipalities. We extremely regret this, realising though we do the strength of Muslims' feelings on the subject and their failure to come into their own in some of the municipalities in the Presidency. The introduction of the Bill gives an excellent opportunity to Muslim members of the select committee and the Council as well as the Muslims of the Presidency to give a lead to the rest of the country and strengthen the Hindu-Muslim concordat. This lead they can give by a generous response to the equally generous offer of Mr. Jayakar to give to Muslims more seats than they are entitled to if a scheme of joint electorates is embodied in the Bill. We earnestly trust the opportunity will not be missed.

AN ARBITRARY INTERPRETATION.

The University of Bombay, like several progressive universities in the West and in India, has given certain facilities to examinees which reduce the strain of examinations without lowering the standard of efficiency. Among such are the regulations by which examinees can pass certain selected examinations in parts. The Syndicate, however, has by its circular dated 8th July "interpreted" the regulations to mean that the exemptions earned at an examination must all be availed of at the next examination, or they will be forfeited. Thus a candidate who passes in, say, four out of eight papers must pass in *all* the remaining four papers at the very next examination, and, if on account of illness or other unavoidable circumstances he fails to do so, he loses even the exemptions he has earned and must pass in all the eight papers over again. From no point of view can we approve of the decision of the Syndicate. The vaxatious condition of every examinee at every examination passing in all subjects simultaneously may develop what is called the carrying memory, but is hardly conducive to efficiency, much less to culture. It only puts a premium on cramming and the use of dull and dreary summaries of standard text books. It was the perception of this growing evil that had mainly induced the Senate to introduce the system of examination in compartments. Besides, many of the subjects for examinations have only a disciplinary value, and when a student has passed in these and won an exemption by securing more than the necessary minimum marks, he has derived the expected benefit from the subjects, and we do not see much reason in requiring him to pass in these again to the prejudice of other subjects he has to study at the same time.

A more regrettable feature of the Syndicate's action is that, though its circular is dated July 8th and will take some time before it reaches the students scattered all over the Presidency, the new rule is to be "strictly enforced" (can the rule be enforced otherwise?) even at the next October examination. What is the position of those unsuspecting students who have already obtained exemptions and who till the circular was sprung on them never dreamt of the double responsibility now thrust on them? To enforce the new rule in their case is practically to give it retrospective effect. Or is there to be an interpretation of an interpretation? If the Syndicate were determined to snatch away in part what the Senate had deliberately given, it might have given a year of grace.

There is one more aspect of the question of which the Senate in particular should take note. The Syndicate professes only to interpret the regulations of the Senate. These allow the exemptions earned at an examination to be availed of "at *a* subsequent examination." "A subsequent examination" can only mean any subsequent examination. The actual practice for the last several years confirms this view. The Syndicate by ruling that *all* the exemptions must be availed of at *the next* examination has restricted the scope of the concessions granted unambiguously by the Senate. It has clearly amended the Regulations, and is about to enforce the amendment straightway without the previous approval of the Senate. This the Syndicate has no right to do. We are glad that the Syndicate has decided to reconsider its decision and we trust it will recognise the wisdom of leaving matters as they are.

Notes of the Day

Resurgence of Slavery.

Symptomatic of our lethargy is the apparent indifference with which leaders are treating the revival of the race-campaign in South Africa. The Anglo-Saxons dragged out the Negroes of Africa to America and made them slaves; they next liberated the slaves; and now the Christian nations are raiding Africa to make slaves of the people on the spot. In Africa, the types of citizenship are not merely differential; they actually reproduce the system of slavery in which the coloured people are perpetually relegated to the status of hewers of wood and drawers of water. It means a reversal of one of the highest achievements attempted by the Christian nations of Europe. In the reaction, Indians who were solicitously taken by the South African Government on the basis of free citizenship, are ruthlessly reduced to serfdom. The South African Government do not realise the iniquity of establishing slave-rule for the majority. The plea for justice is not founded on any claim of race-assimilation or race-domination. The sequel to South African policy is the return of slavery. The fight of Wilberforce will have to be refought.

Round Table Conference.

Speaking at Karachi, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu laid stress on the value of a Round Table Conference to settle finally the status of Indians in South Africa. The settlement between General Smuts and Mahatma Gandhi has been treated as a scrap of paper, but we should again strive to obtain an understanding for the peace and protection of our countrymen abroad. The Imperial Government shirked the responsibility of calling South Africa to order and permitted the Indian Government to argue with South Africa direct. The evasion his often been represented as an elevation of India's status and a feather in Lord Reading's diplomatic cap. The most grievous hindrance to the procedure is the precipitancy of the Hertzog Government who think of enacting the Colour Bar Bill, instead of arriving at a compromise. As India has not a free hand, South African representatives at a Conference may present a blank "Nay", but it is also possible to persuade the less rabid elements to abate their rancour. Mrs. Naidu is in favour of direct negotiations which should not be managed through some Civilian on leave-tour. According to "Indian Opinion," the Durban Town Council has passed the following resolution:—

> "That the Government of the Union of South Africa be informed that in the opinion of the Durban Town Council, the only true method of solving the Asiatic Question in so far as it relates to this country, and particularly Natal, lies in the direction of a round table conference between representative of the Union, Britain and India: further, that the Union Government and the Union Parliament be asked to take such steps as may be necessary for convening such a Conference in this country without delay."

Councillor H. H. Kemp, who moved the resolution interjected in the course of the debate that he was not weary of his part in the anti-Asiatic campaign. Not much help can be got from partisans of his type for what he wants is the stamp of an agreed surrender through a Round Table Conference. For the idea to be profitable at all, it is important that the anti-Asiatic measures now on the anvil should be put aside.

Lord Olivier and Prison Reform.

According to a special cable to the "Hindu", the India Office has called for a telegraphic report of the "Bande-Mataram" case, evidently for the purpose of the debate which is to be held on Lord Olivier's motion. It will be recalled that the "Bande-Mataram" made eight allegations against the jailor of Multan Central Jail who sued the editor of the paper for defamation. The Court found two of the allegations established by evidence, while the complaint of spitting in the mouth was not judicially proved. Regarding the two abuses the Judge said:—

> "There is overwhelming evidence in support of both these allegations and a great number of instances have been brought on the record by the witnesses who depose from actual personal experience. More than twenty witnesses depose to *kan parade* which is the term applied by the witnesses to the punishment of ear-holding with shoe-beating, and out of them more than a dozen speak from their own personal experience. One of the plaintiff's own witnesses Allah Yar (No. 68) admits that if a prisoner did not do labour, he was made to hold his ears. He also deposes that ears were held sometimes in the erect position and sometimes from under the legs. *Gidarkut* is deposed to by 48 witnesses, out of whom more than half speak from personal experience. It is the term applied to denote the indiscriminate beating with fists, kicks, etc. inflicted on the prisoners by the lambardars. There is perhaps a little exaggeration in the description given of the punishment in the paper, but the evidence proves the allegations to be correct in all material particulars."

These revelations are sufficient to bring into relief the inhuman treatment meted out to prisoners in Indian prisons and they call for not merely an enquiry into conditions in Multan Jail but also into the whole question of administration of jails throughout the country. Mr. Diwakar's article, which we publish elsewhere, re-inforces the case made in these columns on several occasions in the past that the principles and practices of penology in this Presidency require drastic revision and improvement. In this Presidency as in other parts of the country not all the recommendations even of the Jails Committee have been carried out. We trust Lord Olivier will not as usual content himself merely with raising an inconsequential debate but will extract from the Secretary of State a pledge of immediate remedial action.

IN THE PRISON HOUSE

DUMB SUFFERERS.

(BY R. R. DIWAKAR.)

I feel it my duty to throw some light on the "world" in which I had to live for the last one year and nine months. I mean to refer in this article mainly to the present-day situation in Yeravada Central Prison Poona, after a passing reference to Bijapur District Prison of which I was an inmate for about six months. The remaining part of my sentence I spent in Yeravada Central Prison, Poona. During the course of my writing I shall have to refer to some of the actions of the authorities and shall have to condemn such actions as are against the interests of the dumb population of the prisons. At the same time I have the highest personal regard for the personalities of the officers with whom I have come in contact in the jails. Most of the evils are due to the system of jails here which is perhaps at least half-a-century behind the world and because of the combination of the offices of the Superintendent and Medical Officer in one person.

I must submit that the facts on which my inferences are based came to my knowledge indirectly and it was impossible for me not to know certain facts even though I was kept in the separate cells from first to last. So long as one prisoner and one convict overseer or one paid warder had access to me it was not possible to stop the information from reaching my ears. It is at the same time impossible for a prisoner to have either official or direct information. But simply because the information is not direct it is not the less reliable. Only the over-colour and over-statement need be guarded against and we can get a fairly correct view of the situation.

Terrible Loneliness.

The one thing which I want to show most pointedly as regards the Bijapur Prison is the terrible loneliness and solitude that is imposed upon the prisoners who are there under Sec. 124 I.P.C. or 108 C.P.C. The jail being 'an old palace' of the Mahomedan period, it has been cut up into all sorts of fantastic rooms which serve as separate cells and so on. The solitude and the dreary atmosphere and the complete isolation in which the political prisoners are kept there are very telling in the pernicious effects on the brains of such prisoners. Mr. Hanmantrao Mohare, Editor, "Karnatak Vaibhav," Bijapur, who was an inmate there for about a month or more actually began to suffer from giddi

(Continued on page 8.)

GREEK LANDOWNER MURDERED.

NOTE TO BULGARIA.

TENSION ON FRONTIER.

ATHENS, Aug 3.

Graeco-Bulgarian tension has arisen owing to the murder of a Greek landowner, named Nikolaidos by a Bulgarian, by name Comitadgis Stanamaka. The Greek Foreign Minister has declared that the murder was intended to terrorise the five thousand Greeks in Bulgaria due to emigrate before 15th October under the agreement after liquidating property so as to compel them to leave Bulgaria earlier and abandon their properties which, it is alleged, the Bulgarian irregulars are ready to occupy.

Greece has asked Bulgaria to arrest and punish the murderers, but as Bulgaria seems to treat the matter lightly, it has been deemed necessary to reinforce the frontier troops in order to protect the Greek emigrants.

The Bulgarian Minister at Athens is reported to have declared that the Greek Government is exaggerating the importance of the murder.—Reuter.

GREEK PREMIER'S DENIAL.

ATHENS, Aug. 4.

General Pangalos, Premier, donies the report that Greeks crossed the Bulgarian frontier.—Reuter.

FAILURE TO REDUCE LOCAL TAXATION.

SAN GIOVANNI POPULATION FURIOUS.

ROME, August 3.

The Municipality's failure to reduce the taxation so exasperated the population in San Giovanni in Fiore, near Cosenza, that a crowd of 2,000 furious rate-payers stormed the Municipal offices and hurled stones and fired shots. The Carabineers vainly attempted to disperse them by firing blank shots, but they were isolated and surrounded and roughly handled. They finally opened fire, killing three women and one man. Fifteen persons were wounded. Order was eventually restored and an inquiry is being held.—Reuter.

INDIAN LASCAR'S VALOUR.

QUARTER-MASTER RESCUED FROM DROWNING.

LONDON, Aug. 4.

The Quarter-Master of the P. and O. ss. "Ranchi" while the ship had anchored off Cowes fell overboard during racing from one of the ship's launches. Fast tide was running. The man was immediately in difficulties. Lascar Abram Mahomed Essak, seeing danger from the promenade deck jumped forty feet from the ship's rail holding the running line in hand with which he swam to the sinking man who grasped the line and was soon hauled to safety, followed by his rescuer.—Reuter's Special.

AUSTRALIAN SHIPPING CRISIS

AGREEMENT ENDORSED BY BRANCHES

MELBOURNE, Aug. 3.

Branches of Seamen's Union in Queensland, South Australia and Victoria have unanimously endorsed the agreement reached by the owners and seamen. The recommissioning of vessels will begin immediately.—Reuter's Special.

EARL OF YPRES.

A NATIONAL MEMORIAL.

LONDON, Aug 4.

The eleventh Anniversary of the Declaration of War is the subject of reflective articles by papers all of whom publish Earl Haig's appeal on behalf of the work of the British Legion, as also a project issued under the signatures of Lord Plumer and Sir William Putleney for the erection of a national memorial to the late Earl of Ypres in the form of a chapel for pilgrims to the war graves at Ypres. The local authorities have offered a site.—Reuter's Special.

RUBBER AND STEVENSON SCHEME.

DOES AMERICA URGE FOR WITHDRAWAL?

LONDON, Aug 3.

In the Commons repling to Mr. Robert Hudson, Col. Amery said he was well aware that in seven out of eleven quarterly periods in which the Stevenson scheme had been in operation the average price of rubber was below fifteen pence per pound. For over ten years before the war, he understood, the yearly average price varied between seven shillings seven and half pence in 1910 and twenty-eight pence in 1914.

Mr. Garrow-Jones asked if there was any truth in the report that America had communicated to the Government hinting that unless the Stevenson rubber scheme was dropped they would take similar measures with regard to cotton.

The speaker intervened and said that the question should be addressed to the Foreign Office.—Reuter's Special.

INDIA IN COMMONS.

SITUATION IN BOMBAY MILLS

REFERENCE TO MR. "EVE'S" RACECOURSE.

LONDON, Aug. 3.

In the House of Commons replying to Mr. Bennett, Lord Winterton said that upto 31st July 353 civil officers in all services in India, had retired on premature pension.

Mr H. Day drew attention to the representations to the Bombay Government with a view to stopping attempts to entice White girls from Bombay to Portuguese India and Native States for immoral purposes.

Lord Winterton replied that the representations had not been brought to his notice.

Earl Birkenhead saw no reason to suppose that the matter would not be dealt with suitably by the authorities in India, but a special inquiry could be made if Mr. Day so desired.

Replying to the same questioner with regard to the position of Bombay Cotton Mills Lord Winterton quoted figures showing increase in the wages in 1921 compared with 1914 and referred to the press report that the mill-owners had decided to reduce the wages by 11½ per cent. from 1st September.

Mr Day declared that the principal millowners had decided to synchronise reduction with building a very large private racecourse.

Lord Winterton's reply was inaudible.—Reuter.

REMOVAL OF EX-DY. MAGISTRATE

LONDON, Aug. 3.

Mr. G. H. Oliver urged an inquiry into th case of Mr. S. H. Counsell, ex-Deputy Magistrate in Bengal who, the questioner alleged was removed from office without inquiry and subsequently relegated to subordinate clerkship from which he had compulsorily and prematurely retired on a small pension although the Judicial Secretary to the Government of Bengal had ordered his earlier promotion on the ground of merit. Lord Winterton replied that the dismissal of a provincial service officer not appointed by the Secretary of State was a matter within the power of the authorities in India and no appeal against their decision lay to the Secretary of State and, therefore, Lord Birkenhead was not prepared to intervene unless there had been some breach of the rules made by him under the Government of India Act. The Government of India would be asked to report with regard to the allegation that no inquiry had been held into the case of Mr. Counsell.—Reuter's Special.

COMMONS TO ADJOURN TILL NOV. 16.

POWERS OF REASSEMBLY IN INTERVAL.

LONDON, Aug 3.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Baldwin announced that the House would rise on 7th or 8th August until 16th November. Following are among the Bills which have been postponed until the autumn:—

The Dangerous Drugs Bill; the Government of India Civil Service Bill; and the Merchandise Marks on Imported Agricultural Produce Bill.

Mr. J. Maxton asked, "Would the House reassemble if industrial troubles became more serious in the interval?.

Mr. Baldwin said that there was always power to summon the House. He had no hesitation in giving an assurance that he would do so; but he could not imagine that such an assurance was necessary.—Reuter.

PATIALA IN LONDON.

OCCUPIES HUNDRED ROOMS AT SAVOY.

LONDON, Aug 3.

Newspapers are giving prominence to the doings of the Maharajah of Patiala who, with his retinue, occupies a hundred rooms at the Savoy Hotel where he has been receiving visits from Indian friends, including the Jam Sahib of Nawanagar. Patiala is in touch with the Indan Office with a view to completing the official arrangements to go to Geneva as a reprsentative of the Indian Princes on the League of Nations.—Reuter's

FRANCO BELGIAN EVACUATION.

CARRIED OUT WITHOUT INCIDENT.

BERLIN, Aug. 3.

Reports from all parts show that French and Belgian evacuation of the Ruhr except in three "sanction" towns namely, Duesseldorf, Duisburg and Ruhrort, was everywhere carried out without incident. Inhabitants refrained from any demonstrations likely to cause trouble.—Reuter.

"NO INCONSISTENCY."

SIGNIFICANCE OF CIVIL RESISTANCE.

AND READINESS FOR CO-OPERATION.

MAHATMA'S NEW PLANS.

The "Statesman" publishes the following letter from Mahatma Gandhi:—

You will perhaps extend me the courtesy of finding room for a reply to your article headed "Civil Resistance" in to-day's "Statesman." You see an inconsistency between my desire to prepare an atmosphere for civil resistance and my statement to the European Association that I was dying for co-operation. My speech before the European Association was delivered on July 24. I write for "Young India" on Saturdays for the issue of Thursday following. The reference to civil resistance which you have quoted appears in "Young India" of July 23. Therefore, that article was written on Saturday previous, i.e., July 18. I give you the dates in order to show that the idea of preparation for civil resistance was not conceived after the statement to the European Association.

NO INCONSISTENCY.

I see no inconsistency between the desire for civil resistance and for co-operation. You will remember that my statement to the European Association was a recalling of an old story. When in the heyday of Non-co-opperation, an Englishman twitted me with the remark that although I professed Non-co-operation I was dying to co-operate, I said to him emphatically that I was doing so. And I say that that is my position also to-day. Civil resistance to wrong is not a new doctrine or practice with me. It is a life-long belief and a life-long practice. To prepare the country for civil resistance is to prepare it for non-violence. To prepare the country for non-violence is to organize it for constructive work, which to me is synonymous with the spinning wheel. You evidently seem to think that I have repented of my Non-co-operation or civil resistance. I have never done so. I remain a confirmed Non-co-operator. If I could carry educated India with me I would declare Non co-operation in its entirety to-day. Being a practical man I recognize the facts that stare me in the face. I have failed to convince some of my most esteemed colleagues that the particular form of Non-co-operation which we embarked upon in 1920 can do good to the country at the present moment. It therefore, remains under suspension. But I cannot hide from you the fact that if I could reconvert my colleagues, I would certainly ask the Congress to renew the battle.

Personally I have no desire to co-operate voluntarily with the Government in my weakness; that would be the co-operation of a slave. I admit my weakness, and therefore, I remain satisfied with the mere desire for co-operation and I seek to fulfil that desire by developing strength. If I believe in violence I would make no secret of it and would take the consequence. But I would let the country know publicly, and know in unequivocal terms, that there is no freedom for her and no room for honourable co-operation with the Government, unless she is prepared to match the British bayonet with the Indian. As it is. I do not believe in the creed of the bayonet. I further believe that, fortunately or unfortunately, it will never succeed in India. A substitute for it is, however, necessary, and that is civil resistance.

In your opinion it is as dangerous as violence, and if such is also the opinion of the Government, it has to suppress me, for after my discharge from prison I have not allowed a moment to pass when I have not endeavoured to fit myself or the country for civil resistance. Let me inform you in all humility that if I could but secure the absolute co-operation of my revolutionary friends by the entire cessation of their activity, and if I could produce and atmosphere of general non violence, I would declare mass civil resistance to-day and thus prepare the ground for honourable co-operation. I admit that I failed to do so in 1921 and when I found that Chauri Chaura betrayed me. I had no hesitation within twenty-four hours of the declaration of civil resistance to suspend it, and to take the consequences of a general depression in the country that followed.

PREPARING FOR INDIVIDUAL CIVIL RESISTANCE.

And if I insist *ad nauseam* on Hindu-Muslim unity, and the spinning wheel and *Khaddar*, it is in order to ensure a state of non-violence necessary for civil resistence. I have, I confess, despaired of achieving Hindu-Muslim unity in the very near future. Untouchability is surely but slowly going, the spinning wheel is surely but slowly making its way. Meanwhile, the ruthless exploitation of the country is proceeding apace. I am, therefore, thinking out plans of some form of effective individual civil resistance, which, if it brings no relief to this poor country, will at least bring some solace to those whose creed is non-violence to know that they have left no stone unturned to help the deliverance of the country from a bondage which is enervating a whole nation.

I confess again that I have no ready-made plan, for if I had I would not keep it from you or the country. But I am giving you the whole of the working of my mind. I have no desire to obtain or retain the goodwill of Englishmen under false pretences. Even as the Government abates no precaution or preparation for ensuring its existence and stability, when it may be offering terms to Indian politicians, even so do I want my country to abate no effort to arm itself with a weapon on which she may rely when the Government fails to respond to its wishes.

You may know (for the communication is published) that Deshabandhu did not sign Dr. Besant's manifesto on her Bill, one of the grounds for which was that there was no sanction stipulated for in the event of rejection. That sanction was to be civil resistance. Will you have the country's manhood absolutely paralysed and rendered utterly ineffective for any resistance, violent or non-violent, before the British Government can possibly think of offering any terms or considering proposals that might be made by the Swarajya Party or any other? If so, I assure you, no self-respecting Indian will voluntarily be party to a condition so degrading.

NIMOOCHANA TRAGEDY.

MORE LIGHT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

AJMER, Aug. 3.

The Secretary Rajputana Madhya Bharat Sabha, informs that its representative Kanahyalal Kalantri has returned from Nimoochana after a careful and confidential enquiry into the tragedy. He has found important facts different from the Maharaja's version. The Secretary of the Sabha is in communication with the Maharaja for personal discussion before the publication of Mr. Kalantri's report which will soon be issued to the press in case a personal interview is refused by the Maharaja.

OFFSHOOT OF TARKESWAR

APPLICATION AGAINST PROBHAT CHUNDER GIRI REJECTED.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 3.

The District and Sessions Judge of Hooghly to-day disposed of the application made by Satya Banerjea a half-birday volunteer at Tarkeswar, against an order of the Magistrate of Serampore dismissing his complaint against Probhat Chunder Giri, the principal disciple of the Mahant of Tarkeswar. The petitioner alleged that during the Satyagraha movement at Tarkeswar Probhat Chunder Giri excited his Gurkha guards and Durwans to assault the petitioner and Swami Satchidananda Bader of Mahabirdal. The Sessions Judge rejected the application.—A. P.

'SURRENDER TO SOVIETS."

GOVT. PRESS ATTACKS MR. BALDWIN.

LONDON, Aug. 4.

Well-informed political circles in London are canvassing an interesting suggestion that Mr. Churchill may decide to pay coal subsidy by means of additional tax of a penny on beer which is estimated to produce about twenty millions sterling.

A curious political situation developing out of the coal settlement is that it is for the first time in this Parliament that the Government press and supporters heatedly attacked Mr. Baldwin for what they described as "surrender to the Soviets." This feeling is bound to find expression in Parliament when Government's proposals are debated. On the contrary Mr. Ben Tillett who was interviewed to-day takes up the cudgels for Mr. Baldwin against the "incoherent outbursts of the Conservative press". He says that Mr. Baldwin's conduct during the negotiations was the most businesslike that Mr. Tillett can remember in handling of the trade dispute.—Reuter

PRINCE ARRIVES AT ST. HELENA.

ST. HELENA, Aug. 3.

H. M. S. "Repulse" with the Prince of Wales aboard has arrived here.—Reuter.

BOMBAY SECRETARIAT.

WILL IT BE REMOVED TO POONA?

It is reported that the Bombay Government contemplate carrying out the recommendation of the Retrenchment Committee for the transfer of the whole Secretariat to Poona on the ground of retrenchment. When the proposal was first mooted, it evoked strong public protest and there is no doubt any fresh attempt to revive the proposal will meet with equal opposition.

THE COMMONWEALTH BILL

SUPPORT OF LABOUR

REPRESSION TO END.

The Special Correspondent of "New India" wires as follows from London dated July 31st:—

The Executive Committee of the Labour Party has passed the following resolution, and will propose at the Annual Conference at Liverpool towards the end of September:

This Conference is of the opinion that the Indian policy of the British Government should be co-operation with the Indian people in securing Self-Government and the entry of India into free and equal partnership with other members of the British Commonwealth of Nations.

MINORITY REPORT SUPPORTED.

The Conference declares its agreement with the conclusions of the Minority Report of the Indian Reforms Enquiry Committee, that the defects inherent in the Government of India Act, 1919, cannot be remedied satisfactorily by amendment of the Government of India Act or Rules thereunder.

WITHDRAWAL OF REPRESSIVE LAWS

The Conference is convinced that the political situation in India makes it imperative that immediate steps be taken to place the Indian Constitution on a permanent basis, and with a view to a new atmosphere and friendly discussion, that all coercive measures and repressive legislation be withdrawn.

The Conference welcomes the declaration of the Secretary of State, that the Government would most carefully examine any Constitution framed by Indians, carrying a fair measure of general agreement among the peoples of India.

COMMONWEALTH OF INDIA BILL.

The Conference welcomes the Commonwealth of India Bill, issued by the National Convention, and approved by individual leaders of every section of political opinion in India, as an admirable basis of discussion for a permanant Constitution. The Conference urges the Swaraj Party to co-operate on similar lines.

ASSEMBLY PRESIDENTSHIP

MR. KIDWAI WITHDRAWS FROM CONTEST.

CAWNPORE, Aug. 3.

It is understood that Shaikh Mushir Husain Kidwai M. L. A., has made up his mind not to stand for the presidentship of the Legislative Assembly. He requests his friends, therefore, to vote for Mr. Patel.—A. P.

C. P. SWARAJISTS.

MEETING IN CAMERA.

NAGPUR, Aug. 4.

The Swarajist members of the C. P. Legislative Council met this afternoon with a view to discuss His Excellency the Governor's speech and to draft a reply if His Excellency invites the leaders to Government House for an exchange of views.

Mr. Abhyankar, M.L.A., was invited to take part in their discussions. The meeting is not open to the press and is held behind closed doors.—A.P.

DECISION CONSISTENT WITH CALCUTTA RE SOL

NAGPUR, Aug. 4.

Though the Swarajist members of the Central Provinces Legislative Council who held a meeting to-day are observing studied silence yet it could be gathered that they arrived at an unanimous decision which is consistent with the recent Calcutta resolutions.—A. P.

COUNCIL OF STATE.

TO COMMENCE SITTINGS ON AUG. 26

SIMLA, August 3.

Meetings of the Council of State for official business will be held on Wednesday 26th August, and Monday, 31st August, and thereafter ordinarily on Monday and Wednesday in each week for so long as the Council sits in Simla.—A. P.

SERIOUS BOAT TRAGEDY.

40 PERSONS DROWNED.

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 4.

A serious boat tragedy is reported from Sitapur. On Somwati Amwas bathing festival two boats went down the Goomti near Nissar and forty persons are reported to have been drowned.—A. P.

REPORTED FRENCH SUCCESS.

PARIS, Aug. 4.

A communique from Rabat says: "Extensive operations of mobile columns in the north and north-western districts where the enemy recently penetrated in large numbers resulted in the ejection of the enemy from their stronghold in the Azjea mountains. The enemy fled in disorder leaving 60 dead." The newspaper despatches describing the operations state that the French infantry is most vigorous and most tenacious despite the intense heat.—Reuter.

VAGARIES OF EXCHANGE

GOVT'S REMEDIAL MEASURES

TO-MORROW'S IMPORTANT MEETING.

To-morrow (Thursday) a general meeting of the members of the Bombay Stock Exchange will be held to consider the Government's proposals for ensuring the safety of the public from the vagaries of the Exchange.

There are three proposals, viz:—

(1) The grant of a charter or monopoly to the Exchange—the authority to make rules vesting in Government.

(2). The issue of licenses to brokers.

(3). In the event of the refusal of a charter or license, Government propose to introduce a bill which will allow only of cash transactions. All other transactions will be treated as wagering.

Many members of the Stock Exchange seem to take objection against all the three conditions and a lively discussion is expected at to-morrow's meeting.

BIRKENHEAD'S REACTIONARY STATEMENT.

RESOLUTION IN ASSEMBLY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 3.

Mr. C. S. Ranga Iyer, M.L.A., has given notice of the following resolution for the forthcoming Session of the Legislative Assembly.

This Assembly recommends to the Governor-General-in-Council to convey to His Majesty's Government the considered opinion of this House on the pronouncement of the Secrtary of State for India in the House of Lords on July 7th, namely (1) This Assembly is of opinion that the statement of the Secretary of State in the House of Lords is not only no response to Indian demand, but is calculated alike by its tone and language to make the chances of honourable co-operation difficult if not impossible. (2) This Assembly is further of opinion that the summary rejection of the Minority Report of the Muddiman Committee is a calculated insult on the part of the Secretary of State to the loyal and moderate section of the Indian public. (3) This Assembly places on record its emphatic protest against the Secretary of State's reactionary opinions on the question of Indianisation of the army in India and of the future of Civil Services.

Mr. Ranga Iyer has also given notice of a bill to amend the Forest Act of 1878 with a view to repeal section 78 which he says "has in actual working proved an engine of oppression."

BURMA REPLIES BY FORMING SWARAJ PARTY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, August 3.

Pandit Motilal Nehru has received the following telegram from Rangoon from Mr. Maung Tok Kyi, M.L.A.: "Burma Swaraj Party successfully formed yesterday. Leaders of all shades of public opinion have publicly declared that they approved of the Swarajists' tactics. This is Burma's reply to the reactionary Secretary of State."

ROUMANIAN ACQUITTED.

SHANGHAI, Aug 3.

Gregorenko, the Roumanian, who was recently arrested in connection with the case against Fortunatoff, the Russian Consulate's doctor, has been acquitted on the ground of insufficient evidence against him.—Reuter.

OBITUARY.

COL CHARLS F. CAMPBELL.

LONDON, August 3.

The death has occurred of Lieut.-Colonel Charles Ferguson Campbell.—Reuter's Special.

[The late Col. Charles F. Campbell had served in the North West Frontier (1897-98.) He was A.D.C. to the Prince of Wales during the latter's Indian tour in 1905-6 and extra-Eqery to the King in 1910.]

Dr. JACK

LAUGHING HOURS

Week days 6. 8 and 10 p. m.

Saturday and Sunday 4, 6, 8 and 10 p.m

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

Take one hour of solid laughter.

Shake well while laughing.

Dr. JACK.

Prescriptions filled by HAROLD LLOYD.

UNDER ONE FLAG.

MAULANA MAHOMED ALI ON COUNCIL WORK.

ANGLO-INDIANS AND CONGRESS.

REPLIES TO A "CHRONICLE" QUESTIONNAIRE.

We publish below the replies of Maulana Mahomed Ali and Dr. Moreno to the questionnaire addressed by us to prominent men and women of all parties with a view to focus public opinion on the question of re-union of all parties under the Flag of the Congress:—

QUESTIONS.

(1) Do you think that the Congress creed should be changed for your being its member? If you think change is essential will you define the creed acceptable to yourself?

(2) If there is an annual money contribution as well as the yarn quota in the alternative, as the franchise qualification, will it be acceptable to you?

(3) If the Congress revokes the yarn franchise and, instead of delegating to the Swarajists the power to determine political work in the legislatures, frames a political programme of its own, including work in the Councils, will you co-operate in carrying it out?

(4) What, in your opinion, should the Congress programme, inside as well as outside the Councils, be?

(5) Do you think by constitutional agitation alone the British people will be persuaded to give us Home Rule?

(6) If extra-constitutional agitation is essential, what form or forms of direct action will you suggest and will you recommend to the Congress the contesting of elections to the legislatures on the issue of non-payment of taxes?

(7) Are you prepared personally to give up the use of foreign cloth? If you are still using it, will you help the Swadeshi movement by giving it up?

(8) If you are elected an M.L.C., in your province, will you, under the present circumstances, accept a Ministership?

(9) If the Reading-Birkenhead negotiations are disappointing to you, what course will you advise the public to take in addition to vigorous vocal protest and will you support the programme of persistent refusal of supplies before redress of grievances?

(10) If the essential provisions of the Commonwealth of India Bill are satisfactory to you, will you, in the event of its non-acceptance by Parliament before October 1926, recommend to the Congress the contesting of elections to the legislatures on the issue of non-payment of taxes?

(11) Do you think the Swarajists are actively working in the country in furtherance of the constructive programme?

(12) Do you think the differences in the mental attitudes and political methods of Congressmen on the one hand and the Independents of Liberals on the other are too vital to be harmonised by mutual adjustments and to make united action on their part possible?

MAULANA MAHOMED ALI'S REPLIES

No. The present creed is acceptable to me and I want no change whatever. It is the widest possible creed and no narrowing should be permitted.

The present franchise is quite satisfactory to me and the desire to add a money contribution alternative appears to me to be based on indolence which expects Swaraj to drop into our mouths without any exertion on our part. This is now characteristic of a large number of educated and other Indians.

Certainly not. I cannot solemnly affirm allegiance to a king whose Government has betrayed the Musalmans of India by seizure of the Jazeerat-ul-Arab. Besides the Council are a snare.

The Congress programme for those who enter Councils should be to have a stand-up and decisive fight with Government at the earliest possible date and after that to resign their seats and seek re-election on the issues of that fight, but not with a view to "sit" again in the Councils. This is to prove that the electorate and the elected are of one mind. Outside the Councils we should all spin and prove to the masses that *we* are their *real* friends and *after that start Civil Disobedience.*

The idea is absurd. It is the dream of indolence. The Constitution is the handiwork of the enemy and to limit our action to the Constitution is to fight the enemy after tying our own hands and feet with the enemy's rope.

Civil Disobedience has many forms and no one form may suit all localities. Its plan will have to be carefully settled in consultation with local and provincial opinion. But Civil Disobedience is no Mango Tree Trick. Without the masses C. D. is not possible, and the masses are *not* with the classes to-day because the classes are *not* with the masses. Contesting the elections on the issue of non-payment of taxes should be done only when the masses are as ready to refuse payment as they were at Kaira.

I gave it up in 1921. Those who cannot give up even that can be expected to give up nothing. Swaraj may not be worth purchasing at *any* price. But it cannot be obtained *without* paying *any* price.

As I do not intend to be elected an M. L. C. "the question", as they say on the Government benches, "does not arise."

The refusal of supplies has no meaning after the *first* refusal. Those who do not depend on your grant of supplies can care nothing for your refusal. After the *first formal* refusal, *all* our effort should be directed to the *actual* stoppage of supplies, and not merely the *formal* one.

I have not carefully considered the Bill, and what little consideration I have given leads me to the opinion that it will have to be entirely recast *after* the settlement of the communal questions On the issue of such a Bill nothing can be done. In any case to wait till October 1926 is absurd.

I am afraid not. They still believe, in the division lobby which gives them nothing to-day beyond a little publicity among the educated indolent and some walking exercise!

I am afraid Congressmen too in fairly large numbers have come down to the level of Independents and Liberals. But between a Congressman like Mahatma Gandhi and the leaders of Independents and Liberals there is "Mahasagar." He wants us to develop strength from within. They depend on benevolence from without. Many Congressmen do neither and only talk and exasperate the officials.

MAHOMED ALI.

Delhi.

DR. MORENO'S REPLIES

The Congress Creed should be changed so as to suit all Parties. The Congress should be made to represent the nation in India.

The interests of all minorities should be safeguarded, especially those of Anglo-Indians. (As a representative of the Anglo-Indian community in the Bengal Legislative Council, I find that such interests are somewhat overlooked). The Creed should be: "Dominion Status to be achieved by all constitutional means."

The yarn franchise should be discarded altogether. A fixed yearly subscription should be arranged, which should be as low as possible to meet all sorts of men, I would suggest As. 4 a year or at the most Re. 1 a year.

I am prepared to co-operate. As an Anglo-Indian, I realize, that unless we co-operate with the larger communities of India our fate is sealed; but I cannot have much in common with a political programme such as the Swarajists follow, witness the resolution at Serajgunge on the murder of Mr. Day.

Inside Programme: (1) The spread of Primary Education (2) The spread of the principles of Sanitation (3) The spread of the principles of co-operation, all these to go to the reconstruction of villages and to the benefit of labourers in urban areas and industrial centres. Outside Programme: constitutional means. Dominion Status by all.

Certainly—There is no other way. Lord Birkenhead in his last announcement has made it abundantly clear.

All this must go overboard. It is all tall talk and has led to disastrous results in the past. India is not Russia.

I think there is a good deal in the encouragement of indigenous industries. There is no use of yetting "Swaraj," unless the people are made self-dependant, and this can only be achieved by home industries at present, which later on will develop into lucrative trades for the many. But why concentrate only on cloth? There are a hundred and one other such industries.

Certainly—Why not? To refuse it is to give the bureaucracy a further chance of imposing its will on us. Work with what we have; and like Oliver Twist, "ask for more."

I think the Birkenhead-Reading negotiations are severely disappointing. India's weakness has been taken advantage of. What is wanted is a vigorous protest from all parties. Let England realise that India wants Dominion Status, and that she is in dead earnest about it. Only then will it come. The present is the time; and no effort should be spared to bring about a union of all parties, first.

The Commonwealth of India Bill has not yet had the support of all parties. I myself have written to Dr. Besant, asking that Anglo-Indian support should be secured; but my efforts in this direction were left cold. When the whole nation will speak in one voice and that voice is not heard, it will be left then to the nation to act. The Congress, then, as its mouthpiece will decide what to do.

I thing, according to their own lights, the Swarajists are doing their very best. I admire their enthusiasm and sense of sacrifice, but I do not appreciate their end, nor some of the means they employ to this end.

Certainly, all the conflicting elements can be harmonised. What is wanted is a leader to bring these jarring elements together. There was a Lenin in Russia; there is a Mussolini in Italy. India needs a man. The only name that rises to my mind is the name of Gandhi. He still exercises a charm over the peoples of India. Will he come forward at this juncture? It is not impossible, were he effectivtly approached.

H. W. B. MORENO.

Calcutta.

IN THE PRISON HOUSE.

(Continued from page 6.)

ness and long stupors. But beyond administering doses of medicine no step was taken though it was medically necessary either to remove him from the solitude or give him good company. It was only after suffering for days together he told me that he was finally removed to Yeravada Prison where the malady never returned and he did his remaining sentence there without further trouble. The case of Mr. Majali has been already well-known to the public and I refer to it here because I was his companion during his malady and I can say certain things with personal knowledge. I cannot but admit that I, as a layman, did not recognise the development of the malady in him though it should have been known to medical authorities whose whole life is for the study and cure of all kinds of maladies. I can definitely say that one of the most powerful contributory causes of his final break-down was the telling solitude. But for half-an-hour in the morning we were locked up in a darkish hall plus three cells during the whole day and night. We could have neither the sight of any new face or a tree and the walls of the ancient dens stared at us. Our request for a lamp at night, at least for assisting us in answering the calls of nature, were disregarded, on account of the standing orders from the higher jail authorities. Every one who is wise enough to know things knows what a powerful stimulant such solitude is to thinking men and to what results it may lead.

But the Jailor and the Superintendent though well-meaning and kind to us otherwise could not remedy the solitude and the lamp question which was beyond them. But helpless prisoners as we were they could have recommended our transfer. In my opinion the medical authorities ought to have been able to detect the mental derangement of Mr. Majli long before the actual break-down and I believe that if he had been transferred like Mr. Mohare during the earlier stages of the malady, the final break-down would never have accrued.

Cruel Retrenchment.

Now I turn to the Yaravada Central Prison. The retrenchment policy which runs through all the Government departments seems to tell most prejudicially against the mute and dumb sufferers in the prisons. Recently under the name of retrenchment there was a general cutting off of wheat and rice rations which had been sanctioned for years together in some cases. The authorities usually think most dogmatically that giving wheat or rice rations is a great favour even when the prisoners have been through life accustomed to those things, only. There are in the Central Yeravada Prison, prisoners from all parts of the whole of the Bombay Presidency. There are almost as many prisoners from rice-eating and wheat-eating districts as there are from the Javari and Bajri districts. But the authorities with the fads in their heads, namely, restrenchment, almost at any cost and the false notion that giving wheat or rice to prisoners who have never tasted bread or Bajari is a special and a grand privilege granted by their grace. The result is a slow undermining of the physique of many an able-bodied and healthy prisoner. But the callousness of the powers-that-be increases as they see such cases and they would prescribe a hundred doses of medicine before thinking of change in rations. In Yeravada Prison when there was a general cutting off of wheat and rice rations, some four stubborn prisoners actually went on hunger-strike. But, in spite of suffering for more than twelve days, they could not get anything beyond good words from the helpless Superintendent since the retrenchment seemed to be greater point with the higher authorities, than the life of the prisoners. The next cut is in the milk supply of the hospital which has gone down to only about 70 lbs. from about 150 lbs. in January last or so. With or without reason sugar has also been reduced to the poor figure of few ounces and the prisoners suffering from fever and other diseases that take off all taste from the tongue are compelled to gulp down the most unwelcome tasteless *sago-canjee* or take the alternative course of starving. At least the instinct of humanity that is supposed to be inherent in medical men should not be smothered to such an extent by the necessity of senseless retrenchment. Prisoners are first and last men and their life and health are as valuable as that of free men and they deserve to be treated as men much more when they are ill and suffering.

One more heart-rending thing I have heard about the Hospital in the Yeravada Prison at present is that even some painful operations are done without administering chloroform. Of course it is a matter for medical men alone to say what operations are to be done by giving chloroform and what operations are to be done without chloroform. But when patients have to be held down by half-a-dozen prisoners while undergoing operation and the while the operations give rise to violent nervous reactions the humanity in us must see to it that the pain is softened by chloroform or some such anaesthetic.

A Word of Protest.

I have a word of protest to add as regards the kitchen in Yeravada jail. I am against the demand of separate kitchens for each and every caste and sect and creed. But it is absolutely necessary that the kitchen for pure vegetarians should be completely separate. The Brahmins, Jains, Lingayats are born vegetarians and it is to-day a grave injustice that the same pots are used for cooking and distributing non-vegetarian and vegetarian food. And it is going on though there was once provision in Yeravada jail for what was called Brahmin kitchen. I heard that it was abolished a few years ago and in spite of promises during the regime of Major Jones—now Lt.-Colonel Jones,—and of Lt.-Colonel Murray it has never been revived. On request Major Doyle was kind enough to mark off a separate cooking pot for non-vegetarian food. This certainly improved the situation but did not remedy it completely. Usually the number of pure vegetarians in Yeravada Jail may be estimated at from about 500 to 600. A completely separate kitchen and separate distributing pots can be set apart without further outlay and further man-power. But it is a matter of doing it and unless the Superintendent directs his sympathetic attentions this necessary reform will remain undone.

Perhaps it is already known to the outside world that in the eyes of the jail population the present Superintendent of the Yeravada Central Prison maintains an attitude partial to the rough Pathan and Baluchis and Sindhis. At least that is the impression of the majority of the jail population and they have also some examples confirming such an attitude now and then. If that is really the case it is most disasterous from the point of view of jail administration where such a cosmopolitan population lives. But even the impression of the majority to that effect is pernicious from the point of view of harmony of feeling between the Superintendent and the prisoners. It is said that there may be two reasons why such is the case. The Superintendent has spent the best part of his life among those people and has taken a fancy for them. The second reason which does not sound so true but may be true, is that the very roughness and violent element in those prisoners is an inducement to the Superintendent to be yielding to them. It is really very difficult to say as to how far the Superintendent was influenced by the above-mentioned element in the matter of the removal of Tulsikattas and other things in January last. But prisoners think that some of the assaults by prisoners of the above-said classes are freely pardoned while other prisoners for similar offences may get anything from simple handcuffs to flogging. It is really a very anxious situation if the impression of the prisoners continues. The cornerstone of jail-administration is confidence in the justice and even mindedness of the authorities and if that is taken off there remains the naked rod used most indiscriminately and unjustly.

SIND NEWS.

KIDNAPPING OF HINDU WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

HYDERABAD (Sind). Aug. 3.

For having absented himself on the day of hearing, warrants have been issued against the Editor of "Al Wahid" by the City Magistrate Hyderabad in the defamation case filed against him by the President of the Nagpur Municipality.

In a press note the Commissioner in Sind admits cases of kidnapping of Hindu women and children by some Mahomedans, but pleads that such are stray cases and that every effort is being made by the authorities to detect and punish the culprits.

Writing on the punishment of fines of Rs. 100 only imposed on the Editors of the "Sindvasi" and the "Mussalman" for offence under section 153 I. P. C., the "Hindu" of Hyderabad deplores the inadequacy of the punishments and says that they are more likely to fan the flame and encourage mischievous sectional and communal activities and propaganda. The paper concludes by saying that sentence and punishment should have been deterrent enough to stop such attempts at fomenting trouble between the two great communities in the country.—A. P.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

The Maharajadhiraj of Durbhanga who is now in Calcutta paid a visit to Mrs. C. R. Das. He also received Mr. Gandhi at his Calcutta residence.

Mr. Haig, Private Secretary, Colonel Worgan, Military, Secretary and Colonel Norman Walker, Surgeon to the Viceroy left Simla on Monday in order to meet Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Reading on their arrival in Bombay.

Colonel Nicholas, Judge Advocate-General ((Army Headquarters) has been granted eight months' leave preparatory to retirement.

Mr. A. Loftus-Tottenham, senior member of the Central Board of Revenue who left Simla at the middle of July arrived in Madras on Monday. He leaves for Bangalore on the 10th instant and after a stay there of three days will leave for Simla visiting Sholapur, Poona, Bombay, Ahmedabad and Nasik on the way.

Lord Lytton will leave Simla on the afternoon of 6th August. His Excellency, whose departure will be private, will be accompanied by Countess of Lytton and Captain G. R. E. Blois, A.D.C.

H. E. Sir William Marris is paying a short visit to Allahabad and leaves Wednesday night for Agra.

Dr. Kailash Nath Katju, Advocate, Allahabad High Court, is standing for election to the Council of State for the seat now occupied by Hon. Raja Motichand of Benares who is also seeking re-election.

(Continued from Col. 6.)

ways will be instances of tenants who, as you have well put it, will agree to pay any rent because they have no alternative occupation, and will have to starve outright. There will also be landlords who will exact the last pie from their tenants. I can cite instances in which the actual tillers have allowed the landlords to take away the whole quantity of grain raised in a bad year and contented themselves only with the straw left. The last of the three instances from Mapgaon, viz., that of Babu Kakaji Raut, which I have given in my letter on "Proposed Revenue Enhancements at Alibag" in your issue of 25th July last, well illustrates how tenants are obliged to pay high rents and how landlords are exacting. As a general rule the actual cultivator ought to get at least half the gross produce, and sensible landlords always allow him to do this. The other half which the landlord receives cannot all be his profit, as he has to pay the Government taxes and incur charges for repair etc. Thus his net profit is at times almost *nil* or only about two per cent. on the invested capital. I shall show this by quoting actual figures and also deal with one or two more points in Mr. Gordon's letter.

"THE BASIS OF ASSESSMENT."

(BY R. L. GHARAT).

In the leading article in your issue of 20th June last you have rightly given prominence to the vital question of the basis of assessment. The suggestion that net profits should be made the basis for taxation is, as you say, worth careful consideration. Government can use their existing experimental farms and start fresh ones if necessary to determine the gross produce and the expenses of production. They may employ other agencies such as those of their Circle Inspectors and the village officers for this purpose. By adopting such a course they can get over the difficulties raised by Mr. Gordon in this connection in your issue of 6th July last. The present land revenue assessment may be continued as it is for a few years more, and the average net profits carefully ascertained in the meantime. A standing Advisory Committee of members of the Legislative Council can easily exercise a desirable and useful check on the work done by the Government agents. There will be no necessity for postponing the contemplated legislation on the subject of revising the assessments. The legislature may insert the correct basic principle in the Bill. Delay in introducing revision settlements will no doubt cause loss of revenue to Government, but the work being done on equitable principles will certainly give much satisfaction to all concerned.

Misleading Factor.

Mr. Gordon thinks that the rental basis of assessment is the "only holding ground amid the shifting sands of the data" to be dealt with. By passing the Record of Rights Bill Government have, indeed, made the ground sufficiently firm for the Settlement Officer to stand upon. He has only to select from the village officer's records such agreements as will enable him to show how enormous the rents are. Mr. Gordon says, "In collecting this data the greatest care is taken, as every individual case whether of sale or rent is scrutinised before it is admitted into the satistics." That may be so, but what is the nature of the cases selected for scrutiny? Does the Settlement Officer ever take into consideration the fact that very often there is a great difference between the rent promised on paper and that actually received? The ignorant cultivators, when questioned in the presence of big officers whether they promised and paid the rents mentioned in the written agreement, will unhesitatingly reply in the affirmative even though they may not have paid the full amount. During the last twenty years out of three and a half Khandis of unhusked rice promised on paper by a tenant I have hardly been able to recover on an average more than two and a quarter Khandis. It may be asked why then should not the rents be lowered on paper. The answer is that in an exceptionally good year it is possible to recover the full rent. This happened in 1919 after several bad years. More than thirty landlords in the Alibag Taluka have already informed me in writing that their experiences in this matter are not different from mine. At page 79 of the Government of India's publication entitled "Land Revenue Policy of the Indian Government," it is stated, "As a matter of fact the present cycle of bad seasons is without precedent. One bad year in three is the accepted standard of vicissitude in the Deccan." This was said by the Government of Bombay in a despatch to the Government of India in 1901. Writing in your columns on another subject I have already shown that this state of things still continues. One is reminded here of a Sanskrit adage which says that the ruling authority is responsible for good or bad times (*Raja Kalasya Karanam*). The rental value based on rents promised on paper, will, therefore, be quite misleading and incapable of showing true profits of agriculture. The fact that none of my informants was ever consulted as to the actual rent he received by the Settlement Officer for Alibag Taluka when he instituted his inquiries in 1924 also shows how the satistics collected do not represent the true state of things. The following two little things will also help one to form a proper estimate of the manner in which the statistics are prepared. The Settlement Officer for Alibag Taluka mentions in his report the existence of a market at Avas which was closed long ago. The Kolaba Gazetteer compiled several years ago no doubt mentions the market. In another place the officer remarks. "Sheep are shown to have increased from 91 to 3600, which seems remarkable." A little inquiry would have shown him that there was nothing remarkable in this. Nearly 3500 of the sheep are only annual visitors to the Taluka from up-country. In November or December of every year they have been regularly migrating to the Konkan from Satara and other districts of the Deccan to manure the lands here by sheep-folding at night for high prices. They always leave the Konkan just before the rains set in. They cannot stay here in the rains for want of sheds.

Proportion of Profits.

In my written replies to the Land Revenue Assessment Committee's Questionnaire I have said that if the rental value were to be taken as the basis of assessment the recording by the village officers of the actual rents received as well as of the gross produce would be necessary, for only then the landlord's net profit could be ascertained by deducting from the actual rent any special expenditure he might have incurred for maintaining the fields in good order. A check by a Standing Advisory Committee of members of the Legislative Council will be necessary even on the rents so recorded, for there al-

(Continued in Col. 5.)

DEPRESSION IN MILL INDUSTRY.

MILL-OWNERS' CASE

MR. WADIA'S SPEECH IN BOMBAY COUNCIL.

The following is the full text of the speech made by Mr. N. N. Wadia, Chairman of Millowner's Association in the Bombay Legislative Council on Thursday last:—

"I wish it had fallen to the lot of another Chairman of the Bombay Millowners' Association than myself to have had to preside over the general meeting of the Association last Monday the 27th July and put before the meeting the proposal for a reduction of the wages of the mill-hands, but having to do so had caused me considerable amount of anxiety. The Millowners' Committee had been considering the position for the last 7 months week by week, and the fact that it was only after some 5 months that they had decided to recommend a cut of wages shows how they had taken no hasty step at all, and the position was only forced upon them owing to the gravity of the situation as put before this House by my Hon'ble friend Mr. Bole.

"The Hon'ble member Mr. Grantham had put forward the argument of world-wide depression which causes the mill industry to be in this grave condition. Sir, if this is his argument, I should like to ask the Hon'ble member why are the Japanese Mills working 22 hours a day. If it is world-wide overstockin of goods, and consequent depression, then surely that would affect the Japanese Mills just as much as the Indian Mills. From the figures that we had put before the Hon'ble Sir Basil Blackett, the Finance Member of the Government of India, at the interview we had with him, I showed that while in India in 1910 there were 6,200,000 spindles, in 1924 there were 8,300,000 spindles or an increase of roughly 33 per cent. while in Japan, the spindles had increased from 2,100,000 to 4,900,000 or nearly 2½ times. The same way in Looms, in India in 1910 there were 82,000 looms and in 1924, 151,000 or an increase of about 70per cent. while in Japan the looms had increased from 17,700 in 1920 to 64,400 in 1924, or nearly 4 times. The result was, with their double shift working, the Japanese production of yarn had increased in the last 14 years by five times and in cloth by eight times, and their production in yarn was considerably more than what Indian Mills could produce with their 10 hours working, and in cloth nearly about the same as the Indian Mills production, owing to their double shift working. Therefore Sir, this Hon'ble House will recognise at once that the argument used by my Hon'ble friend Mr. Grantham cannot be substantiated by him. If there is world wide depression surely the Japanese ought to feel it just as much as we do in India. The very fact that they are working 22 hours a day with two shifts disposes of his argument of world-wide depression.

TREATY WITH JAPAN.

"Sir, the Millowners' Association met Sir Basil Blackett on the 2nd of July and had placed all the facts and figures before him both as regards Bombay and Japan and also before Mr. Chadwick, the Secretary of the Commerce Department, and discussed with the latter the two suggestions that were made to our Association (I want to make it clear here that these suggestions did not emanate from our Association." viz. a duty on all cotton exported to Japan and other countries, and an increased import duty on yarn and cloth coming from Japan to India. With reference to the latter proposal, the Hon'ble Mr. Chadwick told us that the Government of India could not interfere on account of the fact that it was an international question and under the commercial treaty the British Government had with Japan granting the most favoured nation clause, they could not put an increased duty on Japanese goods. As regards the question of export duty on cotton, he said that in the opinion of the Government of India it was not feasible at the present moment. I should like the House to remember that if the British Government had granted Japan the most favoured nation clause in the Commercial treaty then surely Australia would be included in such a treaty. I will put before the Hon'ble House an extract from the Indian Trade Journal pubished as recently as 23rd July 1925 in which it was reported that "according to the Board of Trade Journal, a proclamation dated 25th March 1925 issued under Section 8 of the Customs Tariff (Industrial Preservation) Act, a revised schedule has been published levying special duties on goods imported from Japan, where owing to depreciated currency of that country, the goods are being imported into Australia to the detriment of the Australian industries." If therefore Austraia can levy such increased duty on Japan owing to their depreciated exchange, surely it ought to be possible for the Government of India to levy similarly increased duty on Japanese imports into this country. I do not understand therefore what prevents the Government of India from levying a similar special duty on Japanese goods here.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Grantham had mentioned that in his opinion short time would have been preferable to the cut in wages proposed by the Millowners. Sir I would ask him which would cause less harm to our millhands? Whether the proposed cut in wages or one day's short time. It is clear that while the Millhands will only lose 11½ per cent. by the proposed cut, they would lose 16.2/3 per cent. by one day's short time from their wages, and he has also forgotten the fact that owing to short time working our costs would go up by 5/8th of an anna per lb. which would make it mposible for us to meet the market and get our heavy stocks disposed of. The Millowners therefore after fully weighing the pros and cons of the question had decided on the cut in the interests of the industry and the millhands as a whole.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Grantham has raised another question viz. why are the Bombay Mills kicking up all this fuss about Japanese competition while the Mills in Ahmedabad Cawnpore and other upcountry Mills specially those situated in the Indian States are not crying out? The answer to that is clear. Their mills are situated in the cotton districts and they have the the cloth market on spot and therefore they save trouble freight, while the Japanese have to pay freight on goods sent up-country, and this advantage of saving of double freight enables them to carry on, while the Bombay Mills cannot do so at present on account of the Japanese competition. I do not think this House and the Hon'ble Member, Mr. Grantham realise that the tendency at present is for more mills to be built in Indian States and not in the districts of British India for the simple reason that a protective duty exists in those States. I am credibly informed that the Indore State has levied a duty on goods imported from British territory of about 8 per cent. in order to protect the State industry.

"My Hon'ble friend Mr. Grantham has said that he would prefer the remission of provincial contributions to excise duty. Sir, these two questions ought not to be mixed up. They are entirely distinct and separate, and as the Hon'ble Member Mr. Lalji Naranji has just made it clear to the House, in no country in the world there is an excise duty of the nature levied in British India. Why therefore should it exist in this country. In the words of the leader of the Swaraj Party Pandit Motilal Nehru, the excise duty if it is a wrong cannot be measured in percentages or in the sum lost to the industry. It is a wrong committed and therefore the sooner the British Government who boast of justice take steps to abolish it, the better for all concerned, and for their own honour.

"There are two points raised by the Hon'ble Member, the leader of the Swaraj Party here viz. whether in view of the fact that the Millowners have decided to cut the wages of millhands, they are prepared to make a similar cut in the remuneration paid to Managing Agents and to the superior staff of the Mills. Except in case of about 10 Mills in Bombay, I understand the bulk of the Mill Agents get their remuneration from the mills on the basis of commission on net profits of the Mills. So, if there is very little profit, or no profits from the mills as at the present moment, the Mill Agents would automatically receive only very little or no remuneration at all. As regards reduction of wages of the superior staff I would ask the Hon'ble House to remember that the wages of the superior staff had not been increased during all these years to the same extent as the wages of Millhands. While the Millhands' wages had been more than doubled in the past 11 years, the superior staff had not got more than 40 to 50 per cent. increase, and at the present moment they find great difficulty in making their ends meet, specially the poorly-paid clerks etc. Millowners have decided after very great consideration that at present they cannot ask the staff of their Mills to accept a cut in their wages in all fairness. If my Hon'ble friend the leader of the Swaraj Party was referring to the Lancashire men employed in our superior staff, I may tell him for his information that there are hardly 300 to 400 such men employed in all the Bombay Mills, and they are getting only about 40 per cent. more than what they were getting in 1914. The bulk of the masters, jobbers and clerks employed in the Bombay Mills are all Indians. If however, these critical times continue, then we will have to reconsider the question of the wages of the staff as well. I trust that this statement will satisfy the leader of the Swaraj Party.

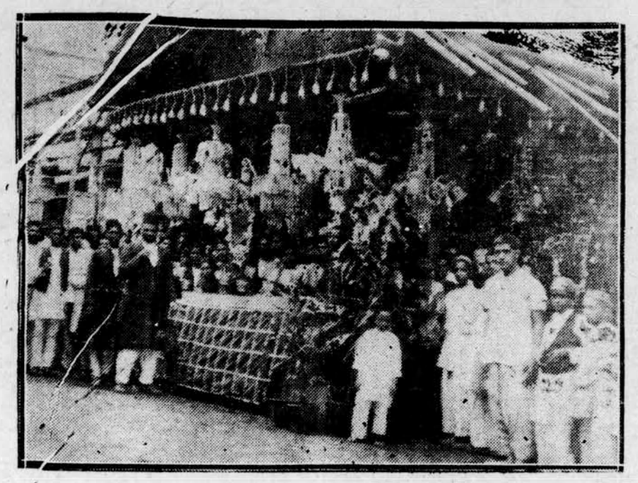
GOVERNMENT PROFITEERING BY EXCISE.

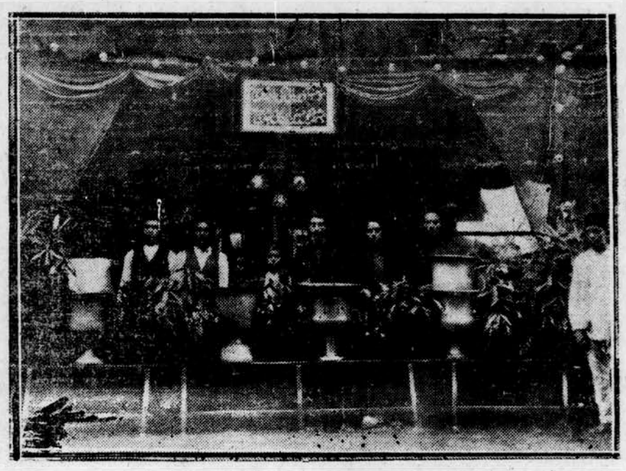
"Another point I would like the House to remember is that the Government of India counts on getting over two crores of rupees in the shape of excise duty from all the mills, and from Bombay Mills alone, about 130 lakhs. When we met Sir Basil Blackett on the 2nd July 1925 we put before him the fact that this duty at present costs the Mills on an average 3/4 anna per lb. of cloth produced as compared with a little over ¼ anna per lb. in 1913-14. The reason for this was that the price of cloth had increased considerably on account of increased price paid for cotton due to world shortage, increased price of stores, coal, increased taxation, very much higher wages, and shorter hours of labour. Due to these causes, local shirtings which were sold in 1914 at about 8 to 9 as. per lb. now costs 19 as. per lb. at present prices of cotton. The result was that the Government of India were collecting 2½ times more duty than in 1914. If these prices viz. 8 to 9 as. per lb. had remained in force now, then the Government of India would be receiving only about 90 lakhs instead of 210 lakhs which they are getting now. This fact was brought out prominently by us when my friend Mr. Bole and other leaders of Millhands met the Committee of our Association.

"The Hon'ble Sir Basil Blackett, the Finance Member, had said last time in the Assembly that if the excise duty was repealed, the extra profits would go into the pockets of Millowners, but he forgot two things. Sir, the Indian Tariff Act makes it compulsory on Millowners (under Section 10 of that Act) to refund this duty to their merchants, and they would in turn correspondingly reduce the price of goods. Therefore if the excise duty was repealed, it would not go into the pockets of Millowners. If the buyers of cloth in India are not able at present to pay a price for the cloth that is sufficient to pay the cost of production plus the amount of excise duty while the duty is in existence, then surely they will not pay a price for their cloth equal to the cost of production plus the excise duty if the tax is abolished. Neither can they be expected nor will they be made to do so by the Millowners of this country. Therefore the Millowners will not profit if the excise duty was repealed. If anybody can be said to be profiteering "in the words of the Finance Member," it is only the Government of India and not the Millowners.

Sir, my time is nearly up, and I must not detain the House any longer. I want this Hon'ble House to remember that the welfare of the Bombay city and the Bombay Presidency depends on the prosperity of this premier industry in India. If this industry thrives, then the Government of Bombay, owing to trade increasing, can find funds to pay their development and other schemes and to dispose off land and if it does not, then the Government of Bombay will find difficulty in carrying on I, therefore, appeal to the House who are bound to look after the welfare of this Presidency to pass this resolution which has been proposed by the Hon'ble Member Mr. Bole.

MUHARRAM IN BOMBAY.

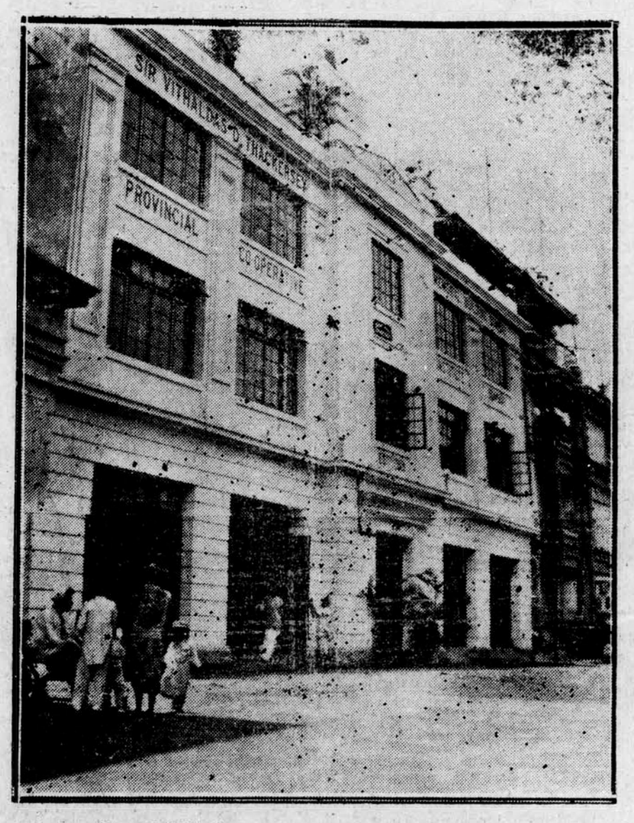




"Bombay Chronicle" Photos.

Numerous 'Sabils' are put up in the Muslim quarters of the City during the Muharram. The photo on the left is that of the "Sabile-Imamia" at Chibur Gally near Nemazi's Imambara, Bhendi Bazar, while that to the right is that of the "Sabile-Asgari" near the Mogul Mosque, Jail Road.

SIR VITHALDAS MEMORIAL BUILDING.



"Bombay Chronicle" Photo.

The opening ceremony of this Sir Vithaldas Damodar Thackersey Memorial Building, in which the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Institute will be housed, will be performed to-day by H. E the Governor of Bombay. The building is situate in Bakehouse Lane, Fort.

STRIKE IN RANGOON.

SAW MILL MEN OUT.

RANGOON, Aug. 3.

About a thousand workmen of the Bombay-Burma Trading Corporation's Saw Mill at Dunneedaw have struck work on the question of wages and other grievances Special police are guarding the mill.—A. P

DEATHS FROM ASPHYXIATION

MADRAS, Aug. 3.

Three gardeners employed in the bungalow of the late Sir K. Srinivasa Iyengar while cleaning the old well in the garden met with their deaths by suffocation from foul air. One of the deceased first got into the well, and immediately cried for help; the other two went to his rescue but all disappeared under water. Another young man who went down the well by a rope swooned on touching water, but was instantly pulled out and saved. A fire engine was sent for and water was pumped out and the dead bodies removed from the well. It is stated that the well had remained unused for the last two or three years and a large quantity of leaves and other rubbish was found in it.—A.P.

Madras, Aug 3:—Mr. A. R. Loftus Tottenham, Senior Member of the Central Board of Revenue, who left Simla by the middle of July on tour arrived in Madras to-day by the Calcutta Mail. He leaves for Bangalore on the 10th instant and after remaining there for three days will leave for Simla visiting Sholapur, Poona Bombay, Ahmedabad and Nasik on the way.—A.P.

SENIOR SUB-JUDGE ON TRIAL

FURTHER HEARING

LAHORE, Aug. 3.

The Commission to enquire into the charges of alleged indebtedness and misbehaviour under the Government Servants Conduct Rules against Khwaja Abdul Samad, Senior Sub-Judge of Lyallpur resumed hearing to-day at the Commissioner's office, after the Moharrum holidays. Defence witnesses were produced to-day and the enquiry adjourned till to-morrow.

Rai Bahadur Sultan Singh, Banker and contractor of Delhi, who was the first defence witness, examined by Sir Mahomed Shafi, stated that in 1910 he sold certain property at Simla to the son of Khwaja Abdul Samad and that he had dealings with Khwaja Sahib long before. He was posted at Delhi before 1918. In April, 1924, he applied to the Court for attachment of the whole of the property of the wife of Khwaja Abdul Samad.

Cross-examined by Kanvar Dalip Singh, Government Advocate, witness stated that he had dealings with the wife of Khwaja Sahib after October 1918. A promissory note for Rs. 49,000 had been signed by Khwaja Abdul Samad on behalf of his wife. The Khwaja Sahib said he would sell his property to meet the bill of the witness.—A.P.

HINDU COPARCENER'S LIABILITY.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT AND NEW LEGISLATION.

MADRAS, Aug. 3.

About the beginning of May this year the Madras Government received from the Government of India (Legislative Department) a copy of the Bill prepared at the instance of the Select Committee on Hindu coparceners' liability introduced by Sir Hari Singh Gour with a request that opinions of select judicial officers and lawyers might be obtained and forwarded together with the local Governments' comments on the Bill. It is understood that the opinion of the local Government is that this branch of Hindu law should be dealt with along with co-related matters after an exhaustive enquiry by the Law Commission, that legislation on such topics should be undertaken by local legislatures in accordance with the sentiments of the communities resident in each province and that only when there was an effective demand for such action. So far as this province is concerned, it is understood that Government does not consider the bill necessary nor does it consider that any advantage would accrue from proceeding with the bill as the objections to it in its present form were weighty.—A. P.

EDITOR OF "SANDESH" SERVED WITH NOTICE.

NEW SHANKARACHARIYA OF PURI'S COMPLAINT.

BHIWANI, August 4.

Pandit Nekiram Sharma, Editor of "Sandesh" has been served with notice by Shree Swami Bhartikrishna Tirtha, the new Shankaracharya of Govardhanath Puri, to explain criticism in an article in the issue of 13th July, and make suitable amends.

DEATH OF A RETIRED PRINCIPAL AT SURAT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SURAT, August 4.

The death took place at his residence, Havadia Chakla, Surat at 1 p.m. to-day of Rao Bahadur Kamalashanker Pranshankar Trevedi, retired Principal Premchand Roychand Training College, a Sanskrit scholar and an educationist of long standing in Gujarat.

EXAMINATION BY COMPARTMENTS.

SYNDICATE'S ARBITRARY INTERPRETATION.

The following petition signed by 585 students of the Grant Medical College has been sent to the President and members of the Syndicate, University of Bombay, through the Dean of the College:

Sirs,—We, the undersigned students of the Grant Medical College, Bombay, most humbly and respectfully beg to lay before you, for your kind and favourable consideration, our following grievance, which has unfortunately resulted from your decision, as regards the new interpretation of the regulations relating to the Compartmental System of Examination, contained in the University Circular No. 4051 of 1925 issued lately.

2. We respectfully beg to bring to your kind notice that as our course is already more expensive, difficulty and lengthy than any other the new version of the aforesaid regulation is bound to entail enormous and unsurmountable difficulties and hardships on us, poor students, in these hard times at an expensive and unhealthy place like Bombay.

3. We, therefore, humbly beg you to kindly reconsider your decision and allow us the same facilities that you have been kind to give us so far.

Should our prayer be granted we shall feel very grateful to you.

Begging to be excused for the troubles that we are compelled to give you.

UNIVERSITY CIRCULAR.

The following is the Circular issued by the order of the Syndicate to Heads of affiliated Colleges:—

Heads of Colleges are, by direction of the Syndicate, informed that the regulations of the University regarding examination by compartments are to be interpreted as follows:—

(a) That the exemptions earned at any Examination are valid only for the Examination immediately following.

(b) That if a candidate is granted exemption in more subjects than one, he must take advantage of all the exemptions simultaneously or of none.

(c) That if a candidate fails to avail himself of the exemptions earned by him at the Examination next succeeding the one at which he has earned them, he forfeits his right to them.

(d) That when a candidate is allowed to join the next higher class because he has obtained exemption from all subjects of an Examination but one in which he has failed, he will be allowed to appear at the same Examination next following in that single subject only; but that he will, under no circumstances, be considered to have passed the next higher Examination, if he has appeared at it and obtained pass marks, unless he has passed in the aforesaid single subject (with the percentage if any required for the total) at the lower Examination in the same or in a previous examination season.

2. The compartmental regulations as interpreted above will be strictly enforced for examinations to be held during the academic year 1925-26 and subsequent years.

By order of the Syndicate,
FARDUNJI M. DASTUR,
University Registrar.

Bombay, 8th July 1925.

SWAMI SATYADEO IN CAWNPORE.

LOCAL MUSLIMS' GRIEVANCE.

CAWNPORE, Aug. 4.

The local Muslim leaders feel pained at the provocative language of Swami Satyadeo who is now lecturing here. They strongly object to his activities which in their opinion are poisoning the political atmosphere by embittering communal relations and are holding a meeting to give expression to their views.—A. P.

CASTE VS. COUNTRY.

MUDIRAJAH COMMUNITY'S CONFERENCE

MADRAS, Aug. 3.

Presiding over the conference of the Mudirajah community which has a population of five lakhs scattered over the Tamil and Telugu districts of the Madras Presidency and Hyderabad, Dewan Bahadur Swamikannu Pillay, President of the Madras Legislative Council, referring to the desirability of holding caste and communal conferences, observed that such conferences should in the nature of things exist only for the determination of caste questions, but for all other purposes communal conferences as well as communal differences must in the language of the politician be dealt with in one summary sentence "they must go." So long as the people continued to talk in terms of caste, the question how far communal differences should be upheld and how far they should be emphasised by means of communal and caste conferences became a political question of some moment. In matters affecting the country as a whole the ideal of the greatest happiness of the greatest number could only be attained gradually and only if people ceased to think in terms of caste and began to think in terms of country and citizenship. So long as there was any large community which insisted on invoking the old weapons of offences, one could not insist on other communities laying aside their new weapons of defence.—A.P.

Calcutta, Aug. 3.—A football match in aid of the military charities was played to-day between Calcutta and the Cheshires. The Cheshires won by 2 goals to nil.—A.P.

VAGARIES OF A LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Our attention has been drawn to a letter written by Mr. Dady Burjor and published in your columns on the 24th June, relating to a small Causes suit decided against the Empire of India Life Assurance Co. of Bombay. The suit was brought against the company by our client Mrs. Saraswatibai Agashe. We were connected with this matter in the Thana court and were forced to advise Mrs. Agashe to sue the company. Mr. Dady Burjor in his attempt to shield his client (the Company) has clouded the real question at issue. Will you please allow us to state it plainly? We are prompted to write this letter in the interest of the public and in order that a similar delay may not be caused in the payment of policy monies.

The facts of the case are simple. Mr. Ganesh S. Agashe insured his life in the Empire of India Life Assurance Company, and assigned the policy to his father Sakharam G. Agashe or his executors, administrators or assigns. Sakharam G. Agashe died in 1915 leaving the assured Ganesh S. Agashe as his only son. Subsequently Ganesh S. Agashe died in 1921. Mrs. Agashe, the widow of Ganesh, obtained a succession certificate from the Thana Court to recover the money of the policy and asked the Company to pay the amount of the policy on the strength of that succession certificate. That Succession certificate was to the estate of Ganesh S. Agashe. The company refused to pay and insisted on a succession certificate to the estate of Sakharam. We then advised Mrs. Agashe to file a suit against the company in the Small Causes Court, Bombay, and that suit was decided against the Company. The court ordered the Company to pay the money of the policy without insisting on a succession certificate to the estate of Sakharam C. Agashe. Indeed such a succession certificate is impossible to obtain according to law, and while the suit was pending in the Small Causes Court, Bombay, we applied to the Thana Court for such certificate and it refused to give it.

Mr. Dady Burjor in his letter tries to show that his clients, the Insurance Company, acted in this matter with the utmost fairness. We think it acted with the utmost unfairness. Before we advised Mrs. Agashe to go to the Small Causes Court, one of us explained the situation in writing to the company in the clearest possible terms, thus:

"Sakharam G. Agashe died in 1915 leaving behind him only my client's husband as his sole heir. So according to Hindu Law my client's husband became the sole owner of the said policy. My client's husband died in 1921 leaving his last will by which he bequeathed all his property to my client. My client's husband left no sons or daughters behind him. So my client is the sole heir and is entitled to recover the amount of the policy under the terms of the will. In order that there may be no hitch in my client's way she has obtained a probate of the will left by her husband from the District Court Thana, and has also taken out a succession certificate to enable her to get the amount of the policy from your company. You require my client to obtain a succession certificate to her father-in-law. I fail to see how a succession certificate can be obtained by my client to the estate of her father-in-law when she does not inherit his property as his heir. She is the heir to her husband who had inherited his father's property including the policy. The succession certificate makes mention of the policy No. 20523 and authorises my client to recover its money. The court will refuse to issue a succession certificate to my client to the estate of her father-in-law because she is not his heir and because when he died the property passed to his son as his heir. My client has followed all possible remedies open to her."

But it was no use. The company insisted on a succession certificate to the estate of Sakharam G. Agashe and there was no alternative for Mrs. Agashe but to sue the Company.

Mr. Dady Burjor argues that the policy was assigned too Sakharam G. Agashe or his Heirs, executors administrators or assigns, and not to any other party. He says the provision was especially made to avoid any dispute as regards heirship. We fail to see the logic of Mr. Dady Burjor. Mr. Sakharam G. Agashe had no executors administrators or assigns. Does Mr. Dady Burjor mean that when there are no executors administrators or assigns the Company was not liable to pay to the heirs?

Mr. Dady Burjor further says under the terms of the assignment the company could only pay to the person producing title to the deceased assignees estate and that there was nothing wrong or irrational for the company to take such a position. But Mr. Dady Burjor does not say as to what is to happen when the deceased assignees estate had passed to some one else under Hindu law. In this case when Sakharam G. Agashe died, the property passed to Ganesh S. Agashe as his son and heir. The First Class Sub-Judge Thana characterised the attitude of the company in the following terms:

"The insistance of the Company for a fresh certificate is irrational and unnecessary. The court has already granted a certificate to the applicant and that must enable her to recover the money from the company.....The certificate already granted was properly granted and must have its effect."

The words need no comment.

We strongly feel that when Mrs. Agashe produced a succession certificate to the estate of her husband the company should have given her the money. Section 16 of the Succession Certificate Act absolves the company from all liability. It is not the business of the company (especially when law affords protection to the company when they pay) to go behind a succession certificate (mentioning a specific debt.) of a competent court of law and discuss whether it was rightly given. The question as to who is the right recipient of the money of the debt is for the court to considerd and not for the company. Your readers will note that the Small Causes Court awarded the claim of Mrs. Agashe without asking her to produce a succession certificate of the kind insisted on by the company.—Yours, etc.,

S. K. BHAGVAT.
V. R NACHANE.

Thana,
Pleaders' District Court, Thana.

HARWOOD LEAGUE.

FIRST DIVISION FOOTBALL.

B. B. R. A. BEAT R. A.

The B. B. R. A. could only field ten men to meet the Royal Artillery on the Coperage on Tuesday evening, but these were good enough to win by 4 goals to 2. Among the absentees were Muller, Ford, Ridyard, C. Kelly and Gabriel their places being taken by scratch men. The game was full of incident and at the beginning it appeared as though the gunners from Colaba would win. Thorne shot their first goal and Waite increased the lead. But the B.B.R.A. rallied wonderfully and at half time led by the odd goal in five, Abbott scoring the first two and Banks the one which gave his side the lead. There were notable changes in the team, Brierley late of the Y.M.C.A. occupying Lynn's usual place in goal, while that versatile player shaped exceedingly well as centre forward. Though, admittedly not as fast as Muller, he fed his men well and should develop into a useful attacker. In the second half he scored the fourth and last goal, the B.B.R.A. keeping the lead and running out winners.

B.B.R.A.:—Brierley; Lindsay; Rodgers, V. Kelly, Cutler; Marshall, H. Kelly, H. Lynn, Abbott and Banks.

R. A:—Roberts; Day and Bunyan; Bould, Babbage and Mowatt; Thorne, Backer, Bacon, Mason and Waite.

Referee: Mr. G. D. Robinson.

COUNTY CRICKET.

LONDON, Aug 3.

The following are the closing scores in the matches that began on Saturday:—

Glamorgan vs. H D G Leveson-Gower's XI:—

Glamorgan 214. Leveson-Gower's XI 141 (Hearn 51, Mercer 4 for 26 Ryan six for 60).

Glamorgan 193 for three (Arnott 51 Bell 93.)

Surrey vs Notts:—

Notts 313. Surrey 302 (Hobbs 54, Sandham 69, Jardine 53, Larwood 4 for 21).

Amazing scenes were witnessed at this match to witness which 30,000 spectators had assembled half an hour before the start. The crowd encroached on field full twenty yards round the boundary after lunch when a record attendance of 34,000 was reached, but many went away when Hobbs was dismissed.

Sussex vs. Middlesex:—

Sussex 117, Middlesex 227 (Hendren 82not out Tate six for 72). Sussex 175 for seven.)

Kent vs. Hampshire:—

Hampshire 170 (Mead 82, Marriott six for 50) Kent 207 for 4 (Wolley 70).

Yorkshire vs. Lancashire:—

Lancashire 320 (Makepeace 90) Yorkshire 97 for one.

Derbyshire vs. Warwickshire:—

Derbyshire 134. Warwickshire 268 for 8 (Parsons 76, Bates 77). Rain interfered with play.

Leicestershire vs. Northamptonshire:—

Leicestershire 245 (Astill 80, Clark 5 for 56 P. Wright 4 for 85). Northamptonshire 147 (Jupp 67 not out). Leicester opened the second innings, but had not scored when the stumps were drawn.

Worcestershire vs. Essex:—

Worcestershire 241 (O'Connor 5 for 40). Essex 265 for nine (Perrin 52 Eastman 60).

Gloucestershire vs. Somerset:—

Gloucestershire 360 (Bridges 6 for 82). Somerset 221 (MacBryan 63, Johnson 58, Parker 5 for 87). Gloucestershire 155 for 6 (Dipper 71).—Reuter's Special.

ENGLISH ASSN. FOOTBALL TEAM SAILS HOME.

PERTH, Aug. 3.

The English Association football team after defeating West Australia by five goals to one sailed Home.—Reuter's Special.

The Godhra Railway staff amateurs staged in Mahlaxmi Theatre, Godhra, on 30th ult. an historical play "Atanni Menadpati" alias "Rana Pratap" in aid of H. E. the Viceroy's Leprosy fund and Railway Primary School, Godhra under the patronage of the Collector, Panchmahals. A large multitude of cultured gentry attended the gathering.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

TUESDAY'S MATCHES.

The holiday on Tuesday was utilized by the leading Gymkhanas in arranging whole day fixtures. The wicket was on the soft side but that did not prevent the prominent batsmen of the Hindu Gym. from running up big figures.

HINDU GYMKHANA BEAT BARONET C. CLUB.

The visitors went in to bat first but could only collect 43 runs against the deadly bowling of Chandarana and Kagal, of which total F. Kapadia and K. P. Umrigar were responsible for 18 not out and 12 respectively.

The Hindus met with an early set-back Chandarana being smartly run out before he had scored a single. Jog however gave L. P. Jai a good stand and in so doing contributed 25. On his dismissal Swami carried on the good work but succumbed to the wiles of Daruwalla when his score stood at 20. When Pardeshi joined Jai, a fruitful partnership was the result, the two remaining unbeaten after carrying the score to 189 runs for 3 wickets. Of this total L. P. Jai scored 100 not out, this being his third century of the season. If Jai can maintain this form, it speaks well of the Hindus' chances in the Quadrangular this year. Jog is another man worth watching while Kagal has shown consistent form with the ball.

BARONET C.C.

M. Langrana b Chandarana 1, K. P. Umrigar c Mahale b Kagal 12, K. Irani c Shivram b Chandarana 6, S. Colah c Jai b Chandarana 0, B. Kapadia c Papala b Kagal 0, F. Kapadia not out, 18, Nagporewala c Jai, b Chandarana 2, Havelwala c Pardeshi b Chandarana 1, F. Davar c Pardeshi b Kagal 1, Daruwalla st b Kagal 0, R. Jamshetji c Kharwa b Kagal 0, Extras 2, Total 43.

Bowling:—Chandarana 5 for 21, Kagal 5 for 20.

HINDU GYMKHANA.

M. H. Chandarana run out 0, B. D. Jog c Umrigar b Jamshetji 25, L. P. Jai not out 100, K. R. Swami c Irani b Daruwalla 20, K. G. Pardeshi not out 43, Kharwa, Kagal, Papala, Shete, P. Shivram and Mahale did not bat, Extra 1, Total for 3 wickets 189.

PARSI GYM. BEATS CUSTOMS A. CLUB

On their home ground the Parsi Gym. had an easy time when they met the Customs Athletic Club. In spite of the fact that Kalapesi, the crack bowler was given a rest, the Customs could only score 62 runs to which the Gym. replied with 139, Reporter being the top scorer with 44.

CUSTOMS A. C.

Reubens c Kalapesi b Warden 1, Clarke b J. S. Warden 15, Murray b R. Balsara 6, H. S. Lynn c Marshall b Balsara 1, Abrahams st. b Balsara 11, Fidgett b Balsara 13, Crips c and b R. Balsara 0, Balsara c Reporter b Warden 2, Hafiz not out 3, Thornber st b Warden 0, C. Balsara b Warden 5, Extras 5, Total 62.

Bowling:—Warden 5 for 32, Balsara 5, for 25.

PARSI GYMKHANA.

Reporter b Bulsara 44, Engineer b Reuben 12, H. Baria c Bulsara b Reuben 0, Maneksha w c Hafiz b Clarke 11, J. S. Warden b Reubens 2, R. Bulsara c Hafiz b Clarke 4, H. M. Contractor run out 29, N. D. Marshall c Reubens b Bulsara 23, N. P. Pavri b.o.w. Reubens 0, S. H. Mehta not out 2, B. K. Kalapesi b Reubens 2, Extras 10, Total 139.

Bowling:—Reubens 5 for 35, Clarke 2 for 27.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE VS. ISLAM GYM.

This was an interesting match the Company averting a 10 run defeat in the first innings by slogging out in their allotted portion of the remaining time. The home team, batting first ran up a total of 91, Rasool 30 being the chief contributor. The Company could only reply with 81. As there was some time left over both sides agreed to share it, the game consequently proceeding. The Islam Gym. declared when the score stood at 52 for 8. There was hardly time enough to make the required 62 runs, but Mackinnon's set to with a will, and slashing out desperately, compiled 68 runs for 2 wickets, a very close finish indeed.

ISLAM GYMKHANA. 1ST INNINGS.

G. M. Shaikh 5, A. Khana 8, Vali Ahmed 5, Rasool 30, Barodawalla 9, Lakhani 0, Kazi 11, Mahmood 12, Irfani 0, Abdulla 2, Oomer 0, Extras 10, Total 81.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE, 1ST INNINGS.

Beale 0, Wadia 0, Monbedjina 14, Ezekiel 19, Petrie 21, Dhairyawan 1, D'Mello 11, Leman 0, Mehta 0, Mistry 0, Jayakar 3, Extras 11, Total 81.

Islam Gymkhana, Second Innings—52 runs for 8 wickets.

Mackinnon Mackenzie, Second Innings—68 runs for 2 wickets.

FROM LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

LORD BIRKENHEAD'S SPEECH.

I.

Mr. Magbool Mahmood M.L.C., (Amritsar) says that though there is no lost dominion yet, Lord Birkenhead seems bent on making one. But referring to His Lordship's invitation to India to prepare a constitution he hopes that British statesmanship will yet recall the fruitful history of a similar invitation to Australia. He suggests a representative conference to be held at Simla before the September sessions of the Assembly to draft a constitution taking Dr. Besant's Bill as the basis.

II.

Mr. Ismail Curtay (Bombay) says that a peaceful atmosphere is essential now and it must be shown that the fear of the country's being not fit for self-government is groundless.

BOYCOTT THE REMEDY.

Mr. Chhota Lall (Bombay) says that since Government are callous to our industrial needs, boycott of foreign goods is our only means of safety.

IS INDIA HELPLESS?

"Indian" (Bombay), referring to the brisk recruitment in French India, says that if Indians can fight for Franco-Spanish imperialism, they can be trusted to defend their own country when necessary.

THE HEDJAZ DEPUTATION.

"One who knows" (Bombay) says, with reference to the claim of the above deputation to represent the Nationalist Party of Hedjaz, that the Nationalist Party has long been extinct under the autocratic rule of Amir Ali and that Jeddah itself is almost deserted by its inhabitants and advises Syed Tahir Dabbag to await the decision of the Moslem World regarding the holy places.

DHARAVI GRIEVANCES.

I.

Mr. John Philip (Bombay) regrets that though a road from Manori to Utan on the island of Dharavi is urgently wanted and representations have been made to Government and the local authorities for several years, the need has been ignored. He requests Mr. Joseph Baptista who hails from that island to move in the matter.

II

"P" (Gorai) says that for want of a bridge over the Ambhavni Creek at Gorai the poor cultivators of Dharavi suffer great hardships, and request leaders like Mr. Baptista and Ferreira to remedy the grievance.

"ACQUITTED OF RASH DRIVING."

Mr. A. W. R. Haire (Bombay) says, with reference to the Police Court case reported in our columns on the 21st July, under the above title, that it was Mr. Haire's driver that was driving, and that Mr. Haire did not see the Minerva car stationary with the engines working or when he was 50 yards from the junction of Lohar Chawl Street and Shaik Memon Street.

RACE COURSE AND EXCHANGE.

"Cotton" (Bombay) objects to the Municipal Commissioner's reported statement that the Rac Course is similar to the Stock Exchange or the Cotton Market.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

Mr. S. R. Nesargi, B.A., (Haveri), referring to the University's circular regarding examinations by compartments, requests tehe Syndicate to reconsider its decision in all its bearings and meanwhile wants to know the position of students who earned exemptions in 1924 and before but did not avail themselves of these in March or April 1925.

II

"Law student sufferer" (Bijapur) is distressed and perplexed and wants to know whether when a student forfeits his exemptions he also forfeits the terms in the higher class, which he was allowed to keep on the strength of those exemptions.

A BLANK NEGATIVE.

The "New Leader" writes:—

"Lord Birkenhead's statement on India was eagerly awaited, but it contained nothing startling, and little new. The most remarkable point was that it made no mention of Bolshevik intrigue. It is something that the financial burden of our rule is reduced, chiefly by the reduction of Army expenses. It is something that the Government laid stress upon assistance of the agriculture on which four-fifths of India's three hundred millions contrive to exist. One part, at least, of the cure for the ills suffered by those millions should be "more food." To Kenya Colony and South Africa we commend the warning about the treatment of Indians in other parts of the Empire. On the political side, however, Lord Birkenhead met Indian aspirations with a blank negative. It is now several months since the late Mr. Das offered, on terms, co-operation with Britain. His offer is still unanswered, and Lord Birkenhead holds out no hope of a revision of the present experimental constitution till it has run its full ten years' trial in 1929. He promised careful examination of any draft constitution "which carried behind it a fair measure of general agreement among the great peoples of India." Has he so examined the "Commonwealth of India Bill," drafted by a Convention of Members and ex-Members of Indian Legislatures? Four years is nothing in the history of India, but shall we be able, while we delay four years, to "exorcise the demon of suspicion"?—a demon that is the natural offspring of an alien rule which cannot for ever be maintained? Mr. Russell, on another page, urges that we should help the change to take place peacefully, while Mr. Gwynn, at the end of his illuminating study of Anglo-Indian mentality, suggests that our task in India to-day is to "seek out the means which will bring into power the stablest and the best elements in the country."

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LAND REVENUE ASSESSMENT COMMITTEE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—As I am a bit concerned in the correspondence of Mr. R. G. Gordon, Collector, who has tried to reply to your leader of the 30th June on the Land Revenue Assessment Committee, you will please allow me the use of some space in your popular columns. You have rightly criticised the spirit in which the subject has been approached by this bureaucrat. He has not been able to take up the challenge you have thrown out to prove that any of the various items of costs of agriculture detailed in our statement was exaggerated or any of those items could with justification be omitted from the costs of agriculture when you try to find out the clear net profits of agriculture. None of these items was challenged as too big on the debit side of the account nor was any on the credit side as too small when I was under cross-examination representing the Gujarat Landholders Association of Kaira. The only definite suggestion made by the chairman was that the first two items viz., one of interest on the market value of the piece under settlement and the other of the farmer's own wages for labour of supervision and organisation were debatable as to their being allowed as items of cost of agriculture on which the assessment should not be levied. If, however, these two items were on a proper consideration justly to be allowed as costs of production it was not suggested that the basis of net profits so well defined was in any way unjust or in determining any of those items it was impracticable to work out. Excepting perhaps officers in Government Service all those who were examined before the Committee were unanimous in their demand that these two items should be included as costs of agriculture including even Prof. Shahani of Sind; and the fact that whenever the assessment encroached upon this legitimate share of labour and capital of the farmer, the economic condition of the Kaira farmer has been rendered simply pitious as so graphically reflected in its census reports that Mr. Mountford sitting on the right of the Revenue Member in the Committee had to apologise for it in such words as "these very arduous circumstances in Gujarat which I am not disputing at all as I think they are entirely right." How could Mr. Gordon who has been the author of the new Settlement manual and who ardently supports the present method of assessment remain unruffled when he realised that the one weapon of absolute arbitrariness of settlement officers only supported on the plea of their so-called expert knowledge in their hands to squeeze out the last pie from the ignorant and helpless farmer was being wrenched from their hands. His reply was therefore bound to be an exhibition of feelings rather than clear reasoning and so far he is simply to be pitied.

When we remember that this arbitrariness in land assessments has been so much condemned by the joint Committee of Parliament and that it is they who have enjoined upon all the Governments in India that the principles of land assessment should be accurately defined and that they should have the sanction of the legislatures before they are put into operation. We understand in clear light the clever suggestion of the Government officers to take rent as a basis of taxation instead of the profits of agriculture as put down in section 107 of the Land Revenue Code. Does it in any way improve the situation towards fairly meeting the wishes of the Parliamentary Committee who clearly saw through the danger of such arbitrary taxation as revealed in such ugly colours in Kaira reports? Mr. Gordon had himself to admit in his statement at page 412 that the "strict application of this principal (that is, basing the assessment on rental values) might well result in injustice' and therefore "I should depricate any mechanical application of the principle." Under cross examination by Mr. Pradhan he had again to admit that it was impossible to ascertain 'profits of agriculture' as the term was too vague to be of any use in land assessment and as it was put to him that the principle of rental values was according to him also not proper to adopt his evidence practically came to this that under the system followed at present there was no standard of assessment and the whole thing depends on arbitrariness of the settlement officers but that was the only practical way and it does not work hard under the sympathetic officers whose sympathetic care for the well-being of the people he has recounted in his correspondence.

Now any care or sympathy on the part of the settlement officers is absolutely of no value to the farmers as a class if arbitrariness in the settlement operations continues as it must under the prevailing system as admitted by Mr. Gordon and it has been more than sufficiently proved that many an honest and sympathetic heart has been crushed to death by the head that always demanded more and more revenues to consume in the Governmental machine irrespective of the fact that the produce of agriculture cannot bear it. Captain Prescott, a Settlement Officer in Gujarat in his report of 1860 on South Daskroi at page 93 para 44 admits this fact in such words as "But on the other hand I am bound to consider the *imperative necessity* which exists to raise *as much revenue as possible* and I must therefore fix maximum rates not so much with a view of producing effects, however otherwise desirable, as of assessing the *Pargana as highly as it will bear.*" Honester civilians of to-day would not like such clear admissions of military officers and as their intelligence is more trained to conceal the realities of things they would invent ingenious theories of rents in order to support their heads as has been attempted by persons like Mr. Anderson. What had been the result of this in the past in Kaira is shortly summarised in para. 11 of our statement and not one of the figures put in there is challenged as inaccurate and the same sinking heart under the crushing weight of the swollen head has suggested an increase in the revision settlement of the same district Kaira in some of its talukas in 1995 to make up the general increase of 33 per cent. The people of these talukas have cried out against this oppressive enhancement of the assessment which has been dictated under the pressing necessity of increasing revenues of the State which object was made very clear in a question put to me by Mr. Mountford on the Committee. The suggestion of increasing the assessment in Kaira has been made by a sympathetic civilian Mr. Master the settlement officer basing it on the general prosperity of the villages in the Talukas in which this off in the population for the last 30 years. prosperity is evidenced only by a falling The figures of population in some of these villages that are casually at hand with me are as under.

BORSAD TALUKA.

Village	1891	1901	1911	1921	De-crease	Per cent. about
Pipalav	2700	2347	1911	1701	995	36.8
Islav	1648	1354	1237	1369	279	16.9
Anklav	5600	4400	4905	4611	989	17.6
Dabhasi	1598	1456	1428	1414	184	11.5
Bochasan	3387	3088	3117	2794	593	17.5
Poida	——	1504	1554	1463	41	2.7
Vadadla	——	2568	2338	2228	340	13.2
Vatra	——	1355	1247	1147	208	15.3
Khadava	——	1786	1512	1548	238	13.3
Davolpara	—	——	570	514	56	9.8
Khantanal	—	——	1414	1365	49	3.4
Vehra	——	——	2139	2004	135	6.3
Surkurva	594	615	656	702	96	inc. 7.
Singalav	——	——	1008	1059	51	inc. 5.

ANAND TALUKA.

Kasar	3008	2455	2423	2406	603	20.
Thamna	2400	2106	1799	1657	743	30.9
Kunjarao	2700	1742	1812	2056	647	23.9
Khanpur	——	1060	901	851	209	19.7
Karmsad	——	5105	4732	4549	556	10.7
Ajarapura	—	——	2156	2037	199	5.5
Bhabj (Station)	—	3732	3391	3733	1	(inc.)

These figures were brought by the representatives of the villages present in one of the meetings of our association and all were put down as they were brought. none is kept back. They can very well be verified by Government officers at the Taluka town kacheris. From these we can easily infer the state of affairs even in the rest of the villages the figures of which were not then available to us. Within the last thirty years the falling off in the population is striking enough! Whereas in a prosperous country we would demand an increase of at least 30 per cent. at the rate of one per cent. per year. How favourably this compares with the overflowing population of England just published by the Government to explain the problem of unemployment there! In Kaira the increase is gone and the decrease is on an average of about 20 per cent. in the villages whose 30 years' figures are available. This means a loss of 50 per cent. on the average population and still it is called a prosperous country!! The Revenue Member could not explain this away on an excuse of severe famine of 1900 for even after that the population is regularly falling off; nor even on an excuse of influenza or other diseases could this horrible onslaught be explained away for if you were to compare these figures with the figures of lightly assessed areas such as the Panch Mahals, Thana etc., the contrast is striking. This comparison is published in the "Chronicle" in a letter of 4th February of 1918. After all victimization to a disease is due to poor vitality brought about in these people by ill-nourishment. The root cause is poverty and the so-called severe famine of 1900 was not the famine of food, but it was the famine of money wherewith to purchase the heaps of corn which was abnormally exported away in this famine year! Even if famine were the real cause of depopulation was it not due from Government that they ought to have immediately reduced the assessment? It was not permanently settled: As if the sympathy of the past settlement officers was not enough for Kaira there came this revising officer who described this falling off of population of Borsad and Anand talukas in Kaira as prosperous because of its easy agriculture and therefore he suggested an increase of 30 per cent. in the present rates. We want not this killing sympathy for us. We can well spare it for those who want it after such experiences in the past; and Mr. Gordan can. I am sure, very well understand why the agriculturists could not put any confidence in the good intentions of settlement officers and why they demand from the peoples' representations a rejection of any sympathy from such persons. As if to justify this increase of 30 per cent. in these and other taluka a trifling of an anna or two from the sub soil water tax is recommended to be remitted in crtain villages when for thirty years the wells were dried up and still the tax was sympathetically collected with all its rigour! People from various villages of Kaira petitioned the Government not to increase the assessment as suggested by Mr. Master and their applications have been recently returned to them! They have again submitted them to the Collector of Kaira and they are patiently waiting to see in what new garb the so-called sympathy of the settlement officers appears again. So much for their sympathy then. The care with which these officers shift evidence of this prosperity including rental values of agricultural profits would require to be treated in a separate letter.—Yours, truly,

M. C. PATEL.

Ahmedabad, July 20.

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Wednesday November, 8, 1899. Page 3.

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(6)

SHOLAPUR LETTER.

INADEQUATE WATER-SUPPLY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SHOLAPUR, Aug. 1.

The question of adequate water-supply for the growing city of Sholapur has been a pressing one and engaging the serious attention of both the Municipality and Government for the last two years. The town supply of drinking water is drawn from the Ekruk tank which was constructed as famine work, more than 50 years ago, with the object of irrigating the fairly large area round about Sholapur. With the growth of the city and its industries there was brisk demand on the Ekruk, all round from the sugar-cane cultivators, Mills and Municipality. In their thirst for more and still more collections, the P.W.D. without much thought to the capacity and replenishment of the tank, increased the acreage of perenial crops too freely—with the disastrous result of sudden failure of the tank in 1923 when the whole city passed through a very critical time from April to June. During this period, the bare needs of drinking supply were served by stopping irrigation completely and reducing Mill supply to its lowest margin. This was a rude awakening for all and since then the agriculturists, the Municipality, the Mills and the Government have all been busy with solving the problem. Government put forth last year a hurried scheme of the Dahitna tank with the object of isolating town interest from the irrigation one. As the Municipality was asked to finance this new scheme of 30 lakhs, it was subjected to thorough examination and found to be barely sufficient for the present needs and hopeless for the immediate future needs of the city. Besides the pumping charges of over a lakh and quarter had to remain under the new scheme. The Municipality therefore raised a strong protest against this new tank and demanded thorough exploration for a gravitation scheme by an independent expert. Apparently finding that nothing has been done further in the matter, by Government, the President of the Municipality approached the Honourable Member in charge of this port-folio, personally in June last and explained the Municipality's standpoint. Mr. Cawasji was also requested to visit Sholapur with a view to grasp the situation by first-hand information and not through the coloured and one-sided reports of the officials under him. The question was discussed by the Municipality at its general meeting on the 13th July and it was again shown that the proposed Dahitna scheme was only a half-hearted unreliable measure and urged on Government the advisability of thorough investigation by an independent expert before enforcing new burdens on the Municipality. The general belief is that, with a little more cost, it is possible to obtain water by gravitation either from Kalegaon or Hingni and that P.W.D. Engineers of Government having once committed themselves to the Dahitna Scheme, are reluctant to modify their views, no matter what the ultimate effect be, by way of retarding various sanitary and town improvement schemes the Municipality is at present engaged with. It is hoped that H. E. will pay personal attention to this question, during his visit to Sholapur next month and leave no cause for dissatisfaction among the people.

MOHARRUM TENSION.

There has been some tension in Hindu-Moslem feelings for some time past but owing to co-operation between local leaders of both the communities, it did not, fortunately, lead to excesses. On Wednesday last two or three unpleasant incidents occurred. A Lingait leader, Mr. Kasare, was hemmed in by a Mahomedan Mela while driving in his tonga and had to make his escape fortunately without serious injury, with the help of a Mahomedan Municipal Councillor. Also two Hindu idols were damaged during the night and there was much stir among the Hindus on Thursday morning. The Mahomedans also reported forcible removal of Panjas at two places the same day and the whole atmosphere was surcharged with extreme tension. The District Magistrate, however, took timely warning and called the Hindu and Moslem leaders to his bungalow the same evening and impressed upon them the urgent need of exerting their influence on their respective communities in the interest of general peace. Both sides agreed to try their best to maintain peace and order. The Mahomedans also understook not to persuade the Hindus to join the Moharrum and the Hindus undertook not to obstruct such Hindus as wished to join the festival voluntarily. On Friday the Hindu-Moslem leaders moved round the whole city and by evening the whole situation was eased. It is, however, reported that a small fracas near a Lingait temple took place during Friday night, but reports show that the mischief was confined to a few irresponsible youths. To-day is the last day of Moharrum and both leaders and the District Magistrate are on the alert.

Mr. Dattu Dixit, son of Puranic Shivanda Gurumaharaj was released from Belgaum jail on 30th ultimo after serving one year's simple imprisonment. He was sentenced for his political keerthanas.

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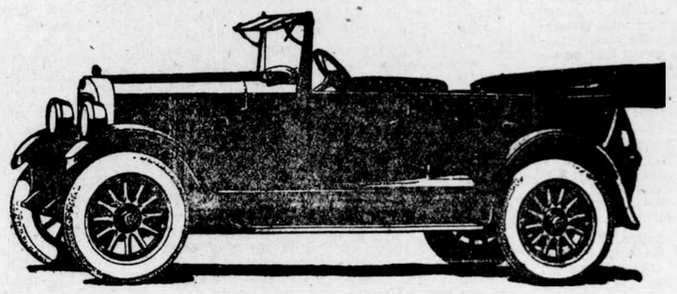
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